MADRAS *Information*.

Vol. XIX DECEMBER 1965 No. 11

13 DEC 1965

No price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Resources for Defence and Development. —*Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister.*	3
2.	Governor's call to the people of Tamilnad.	9
3.	The Conflict with Pakistan	12
4.	Towards International Co-operation .. —*Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.*	16
5.	Our Air Force in the War	23
6.	Proper use of fertilisers	26
7.	Progress of Tamil Development .. —*Sri V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Director, Tamil Development.*	29
8.	The Police in the present Emergency .. —*Sri F. V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.*	33
9.	Madras Police wins Kendall Humanity Medal.	35

THIS MONTH'S COVER :

The nation pays its homage to the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who takes his rank among the makers of modern India. When in the days that followed the advent of Freedom and the partition of India forces of disintegration were trying to assert themselves, the Sardar stood against them with indomitable will and brought about the Unity of the Country, with the courage and strength of a Titan. India will remember him and his unparalled work for all time.

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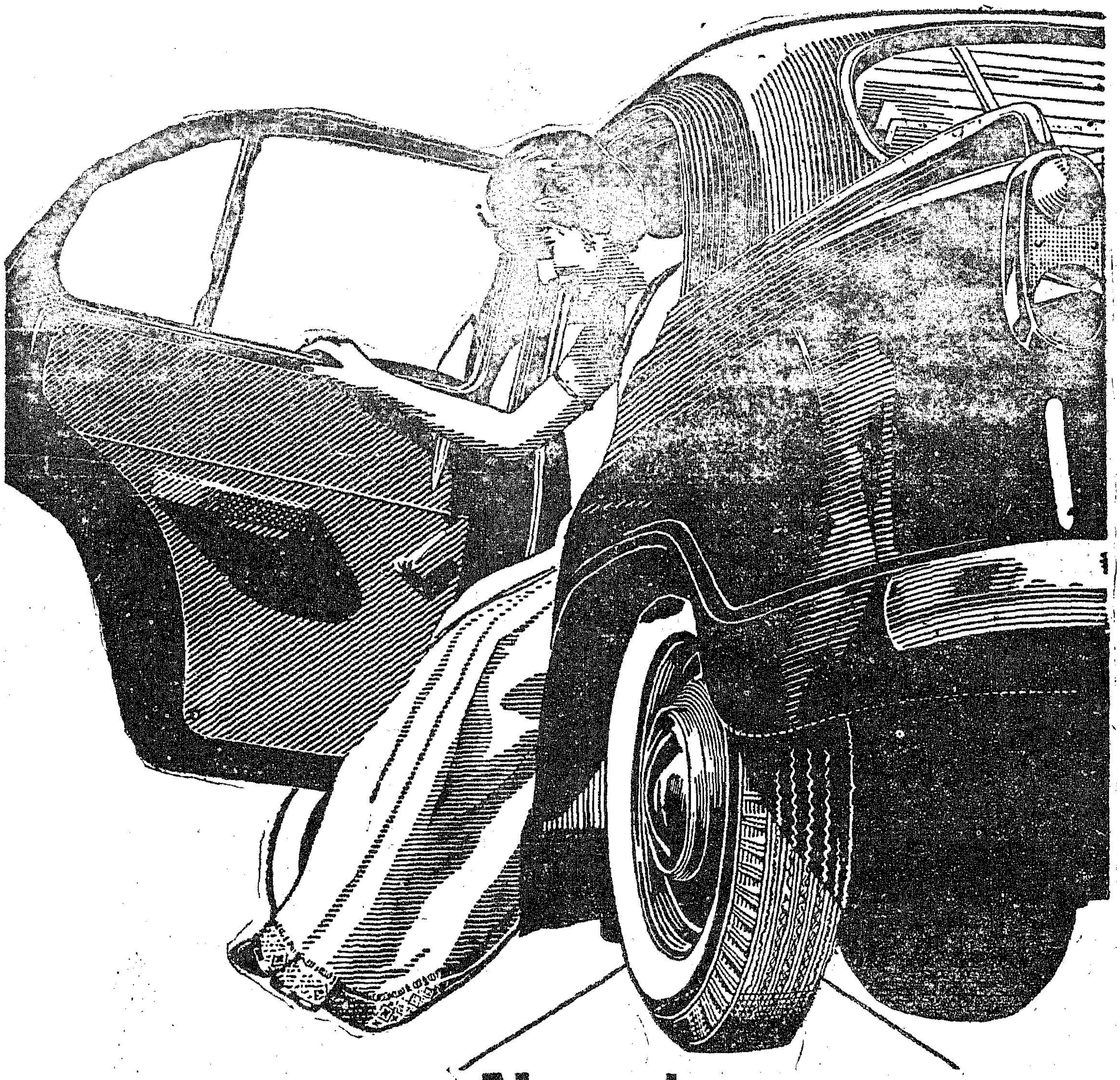

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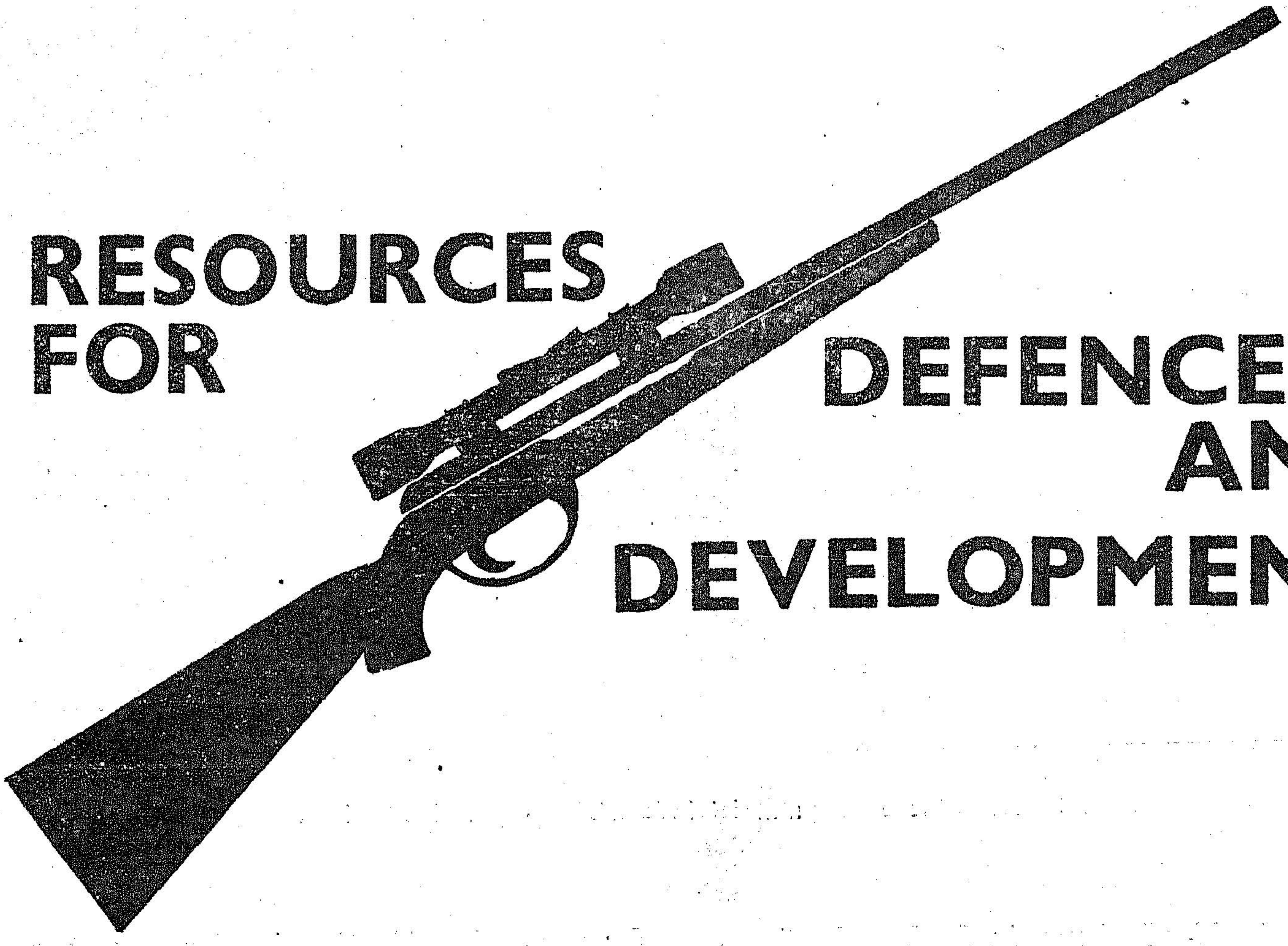
RESOURCES FOR DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT



Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister.

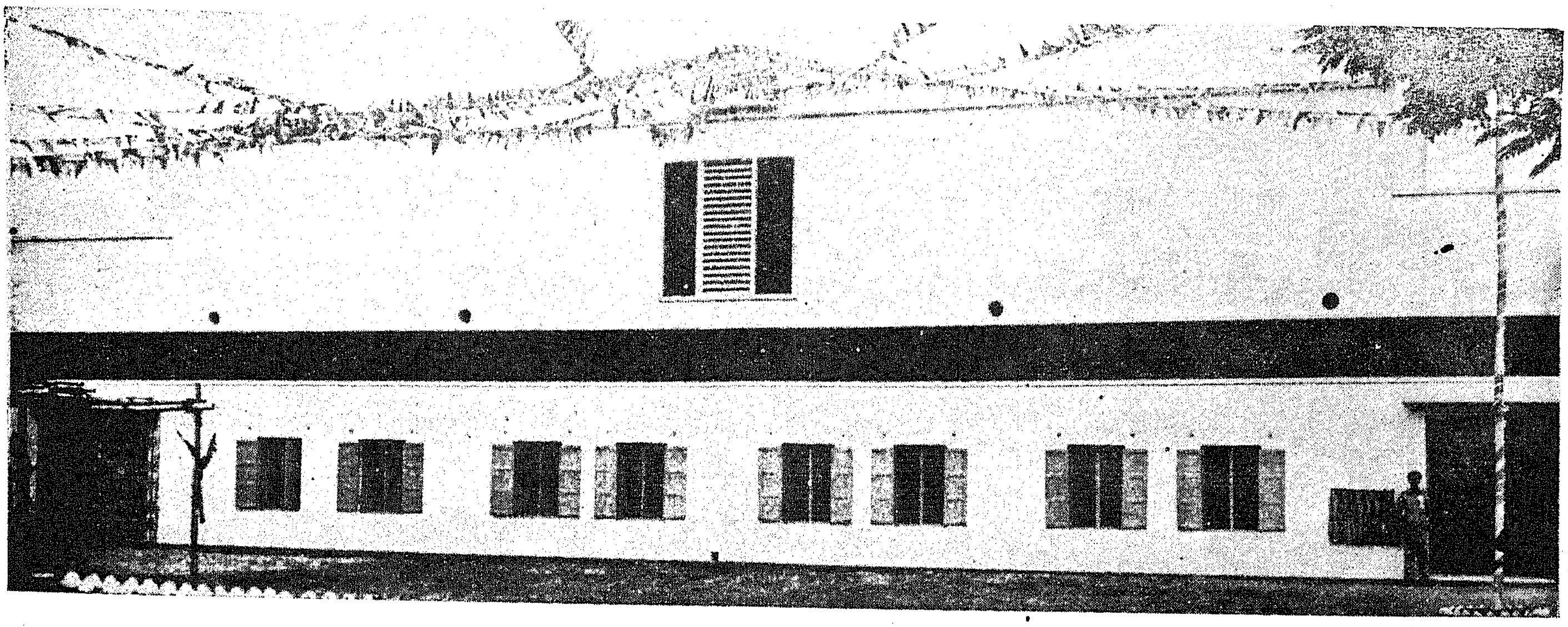
The promulgation of cease-fire has not signalled the dawn of peace on our frontiers. In view of the repeated violations by Pakistan of the cease-fire, the nation has to remain in the perpetual state of preparedness to meet any eventualities. As the Prime Minister has warned the nation, the struggle with Pakistan will be a long and grim one, and we cannot afford to become complacent.

The present emergency has underlined the need for self-reliance in all vital sectors of our economy. Our defence expenditure, which even in normal circumstances, was running at about Rs. 2½ crores per day, will have to be stepped up further. As a self-respecting nation, we cannot grudge the additional burden and sacrifice involved in strengthening the defences of the country so as to be able to meet aggression from any quarter. We will not be worthy of the sacrifices which our brave jawans have made, unless we can draw the lessons from the present conflict and take steps to build up further the defence potential of our country.

While defence is the direct responsibility of the Centre, increased expenditure on defence affects the States indirectly as the resources available with the Centre for promoting developmental programmes get reduced to that extent. Apart from increased defence expenditure, the present uncertainties in regard to foreign aid, including assistance under PL 480, point to a shrinkage in budgetary receipts of the Centre, corresponding to such flow of aid from abroad. These two factors together render a cut in Central assistance for the Plans of the States inevitable for some time to come and we have to get reconciled to it, though the process of adjustment is not going to be easy Broadly speaking, on present indications, for next year we will get about Rs. 11 crores less than what we are getting as Central assistance for the Plan in the current year.

Additional responsibilities

The present acute phase of the national emergency has at the same time brought in its wake additional responsibilities which the States cannot grudge. We have had to take steps to strengthen the Home Guards organization as the base for any civil defence programme which may become suddenly necessary in an emergency. The introduction of statutory rationing in Madras City and the arrangements made in other vulnerable areas for orderly distribution of foodgrains have entailed additional expenditure. Programmes for training of medical personnel needed in large numbers for defence forces have to be enlarged and additional outlays on expansion of medical colleges are therefore inevitable.



New Factory of the Chennimalai Industrial Co-operative Society.

The attainment of self-sufficiency in food production has always been an important objective of our Plans and it has never been more necessary than now, with the prospect of virtual cessation of assistance from friendly countries, that we should step up our production of foodgrains through all-out efforts at pushing through quick-yielding programmes. We have taken steps to accelerate considerably the programme for sinking of wells in the current year. Against the Plan provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for this programme for the current year, we have asked the Collectors to go up to Rs. 312 lakhs and we hope that with some additional assistance anticipated from the Central Government, the outlay on the programme may well be stepped up to Rs. 4 crores. With this provision, it will be possible to get 10,000 wells completed in the current year and initiate action on 20,000 new wells even now, so as to assure their completion by the middle of next year. The loan assistance to ryots for purchase of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets has also been correspondingly stepped up. Against the original provision of only Rs. 25 lakhs in the Plan for the current year for this purpose, we have permitted the Collectors to regulate the sanction of applications for loan assistance on the basis of an enhanced provision of Rs. 100 lakhs.

With further additional assistance anticipated from Central Government for an emergency food programme, we hope to be able to raise the provision to Rs. 181 lakhs in the current year for this programme. Government have also taken steps to intensify the programme of extension of power for lift-irrigation Against the original Plan provision of only Rs. 4 crores for rural electrification in the current year, we have already allocated an additional sum of Rs. 75 lakhs a significant portion of which is meant to be utilized in the provision of power for filter-point tube wells in Thanjavur district. As part of our efforts to stimulate food production in the short term, we want to step up the outlay on this programme in the current year by an additional sum of Rs. 2 crores.

Agricultural production

The augmentation of agricultural production will be the dominant objective of the Annual Plan for 1966–67. Though the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State had visualized a substantial increase in outlays under all heads of development, in view of the new situation created by the Pakistani aggression and the decision to make the Plan defence-oriented, the Annual Plan of the State for 1966–67 will be somewhat smaller. It will seek to support the defence effort of the country through its emphasis on agricultural production and related programmes such as Minor Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Development of Diarying and Fisheries and the like. Emphasis will also be laid in all sectors on early completion of schemes under execution, so that the investments already made may start yielding results and thus strengthen the economy of the country. We cannot, even in the present emergency, however ignore the need to provide a rasonable measure of growth under social services such as Education, Medical Relief, Rural Water-supply and Slum Improvement, as these programmes benefit largely the poorer sections of the society.

The State Government have considered how, even with the inevitable reduction of Central assistance for the Plans of the States, this State can keep up a reasonable tempo of activity in regard to developmental programmes which have a vital bearing on the welfare of the people. Economy and austerity should be the key-note of all our policies now. We have imposed a ban on employment of additional staff for purposes not connected with the Plan or defence effort. Cuts have been imposed on expenditure on contingencies and travelling allowances. Buildings programmes have been deferred to the extent possible.

The Government have also set up a High Power Committee on economy and administrative re-organisation with a view to explore possibilities of effecting economies in administrative expenditure and study other related matters. It will obviously take some time for the Committee to complete its labours and for its recommendations to have a perceptible impact on the pattern of Government expenditure.

Finance Commission's recommendations

The current year's Budget had envisaged a revenue deficit of nearly Rs. 7 crores and subsequently we had to sanction a further increase in the rates of dearness allowance of public servants entailing an additional burden of Rs. 2 crores in the current year and Rs. 3·4 crores in a full year. The Finance Commission has made full allowance for this additional expenditure in its estimates in providing for devolution of resources to this State.

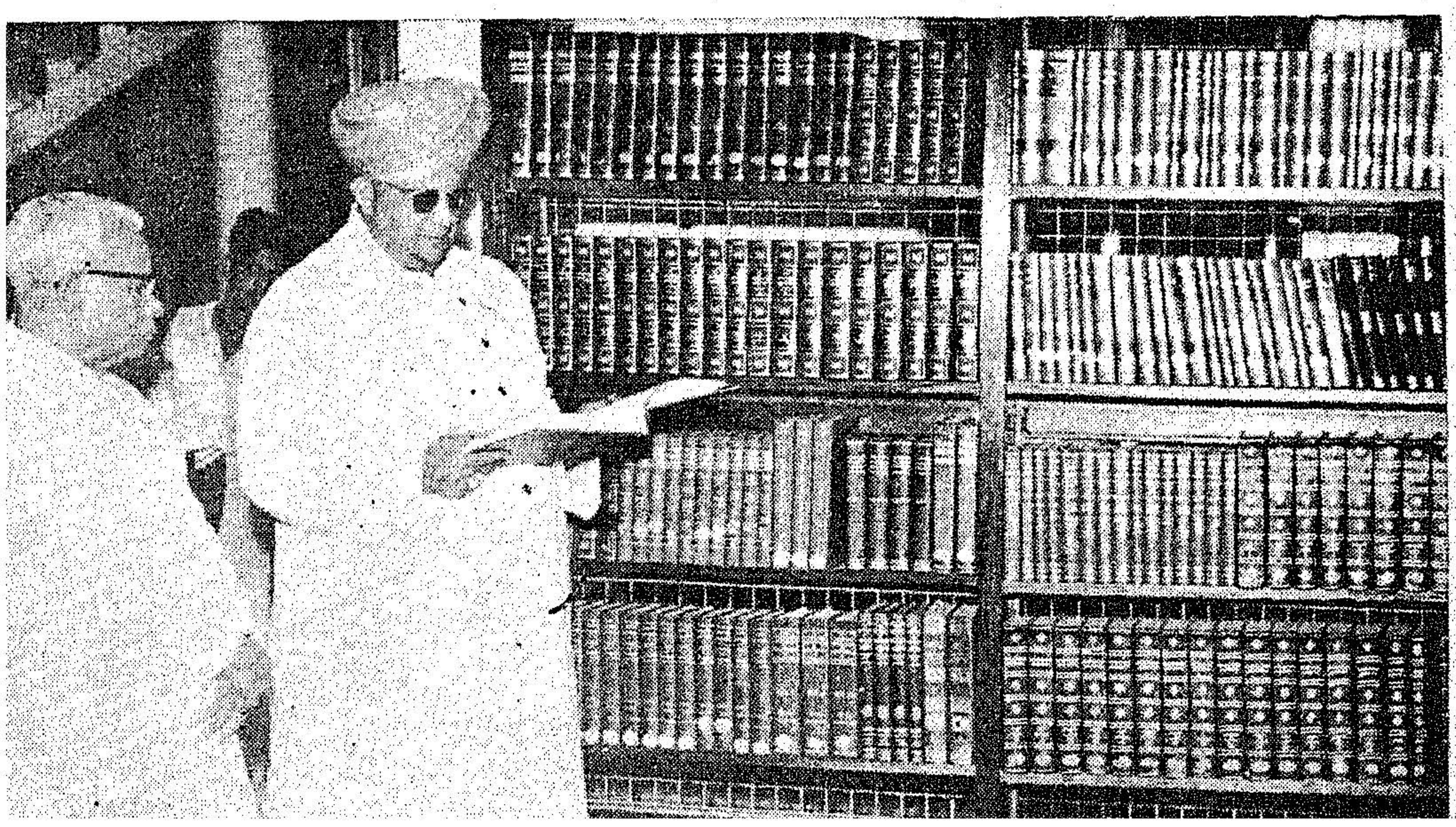
The Finance Commission's recommendations in other respects too, are generally fair. The share of the States in Income-tax revenue has been raised from 66-2/3 per cent to 75 per cent and in the allocation of this divisible pool among the States, the share of Madras has been raised from 8·13 per cent to 8·34 per cent. Likewise, in terms of the Finance Commission's recommendations, the States will now become entitled to 20 per cent of the net proceeds of all Union Excise Duties, whereas the Third Finance Commission had confined the sharing scheme to 35 selected commodities. Our share in the distribution of the net proceeds of Union Excise Duties has also been raised from 6·08 per cent to 7·18 per cent. Likewise our share in the proceeds of additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax, on sugar, tobacco and textiles in excess of the amounts guaranteed to the different States has been raised from 9 per cent to 11·13 per cent. The Fourth Finance Commission has also recommended payment of a grant-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Rs. 6·84 crores per annum as against only Rs. 3 crores at present, under Article 275 of the Constitution.

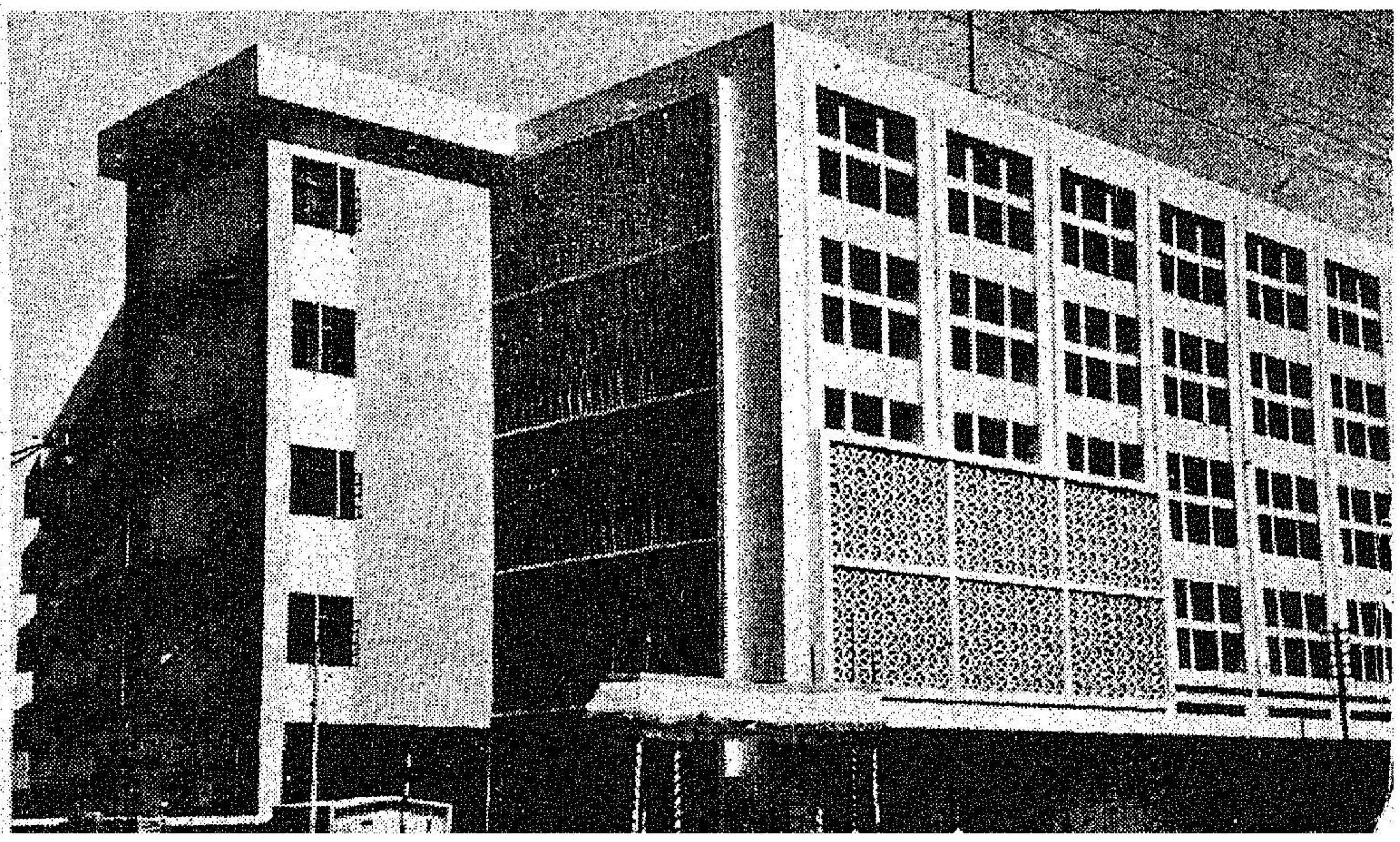
On the whole, as against about Rs. 151 crores anticipated over the Fourth Plan period on the existing pattern of sharing of Central taxes and Grants-in-aid, it is estimated that this State will receive, by way of statutory devolution, about Rs. 207·3 crores over the next five years in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. Though the recommendations of the Finance Commission are thus by and large fair to the States, they will not however leave us with any significant surplus on revenue account after providing for the large maintenance expenditure on institutions and services created during the Third Plan period. In these circumstances, any reduction of Central assistance for the Plan will have to be made good by our own efforts at mobilization of additional resources through all possible means, if there is to be no set-back in our developmental programmes.

Economic strength

In taking a view on the size of our Plan and the order of efforts which the nation should put forth in fulfilling developmental programmes without generating

The New Madras District Central Library Building was declared open by His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Madras at Mount Road, Madras, on 10th November 1965. Picture shows the Governor Inspecting the Library. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who presided over the function is also seen in the picture. On the right is a view of the New Building.





inflationary forces, we should remember that we cannot afford to be overtaken by Pakistan in economic development. It is the relative economic strength of the two countries that will determine the outcome of the struggle that lies ahead. We should note that with the massive economic aid provided by western countries, which in per capita terms is thrice as large as that extended to India, Pakistan's gross investment has risen to 17 per cent of its national income. We should also therefore aim at a similar rate of investment so that our economy may be strengthened and diversified to meet all the demands likely to be made on it. This order of investment will be possible only if we take steps to mobilise the savings of the people through taxation and savings drives.

The Government have carefully reviewed their financial position in the light of the new situation created by the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the need to maintain the tempo of developmental programme and have concluded that some efforts at mobilization of additional resources to cope with the present emergency have become inevitable.

Electricity rates revised

The first proposal relates to adjustments in rates of tax on consumption of power. The development of power has absorbed the bulk of the capital investment made in the three Plan periods. The investment in power projects will have increased from Rs. 23 crores at the commencement of the First Plan to over Rs. 250 crores at the end of 1965–66. The World Bank and other agencies which have extended financial assistance in the execution of power projects have been repeatedly stressing the need to secure a reasonable return on the large investments made in power projects. It has been urged that a minimum return of 11 per cent on such investments should be aimed at and that to this end there should be upward revision of electricity rates. Such adjustment of electricity rates is now being pursued in all States as an important element of national policy for the Fourth Plan period and the State Government have to fall in line with this policy in view of the large programme of capital outlay envisaged for the Fourth Plan period. Increased return from the investments made in electricity projects can be assured through either upward revision of electricity rates or adjustment in the rates of taxation on consumption of power and Government have preferred the latter alternative as the resources will then be directly available to Government for financing their programmes benefiting the poorer sections of the society. The rates of taxation on consumption of power levied under Madras Electricity (Tax on Consumption) Act, 1962, will be raised as follows :—

Category of consumers.	*Existing rate of tax.* PER CENT.	*Proposed rate of tax.* PER CENT.
High Tension Supply (General)	20	35
High Tension Supply for Textile Industry ..	30	40
High Tension Supply for Cement Industry ..	10	15
High Tension Supply for Energy-intensive Industry.	5	10
High Tension Supply, subject to levy of fuel surcharge.	5	10
Low Tension Supply, other than domestic consumers.	10	20

Among domestic consumers, those paying at bulk supply rates, will however have to pay at 20 per cent as against 10 per cent now.

New Industries

The existing provision under which new industries licensed under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951, are exempt from taxation on their consumption of power for a period of three years from commencement of production will continue

Prime Minister Shastri's Tribute to Madras

It has been a very warmhearted welcome which I received in the City. It has given me new confidence and in fact it is a matter of gratification that although Madras is far away from the frontiers, the urges and emotions of the people are the same as they exist in the northern part of India. The amount of gold I have received has overwhelmed me and it has been a moving scene to see how women took out their ornaments and handed them over to me. I have to convey my sincere thanks to all the donors and I am sure the people of Madras will continue to pursue and follow up this great work that they have taken on themselves. All my greetings and good wishes to the people of the South.

and there is therefore no reason to fear that the proposed enhancement will adversely affect the development of industries in the State. As cost of power is not a very significant proportion of the total cost of production of the end-product of most of the industries, the proposed enhancement will not have any significant impact on the cost of manufactured articles. The preferential treatment in respect of energy-intensive industries has been continued. Domestic consumers have by and large been excluded. The enhanced rates will take effect from 1st December 1965 and are expected to yield in a normal year an additional revenue of Rs. 2·5 crores.

The Government are aware that this enhancement is being brought into force at a time when there is power cut but feel that in view of the present emergency there is no escape from demanding a measure of sacrifice from the different categories of consumers of power. More than the charges for supply of power, what is of greater significance to different categories of consumers is the availability of power and Government are doing their best for development of power from all sources—hydel, thermal and nuclear. Though the Annual Plan for 1966-67 will be somewhat smaller than originally anticipated, there will be no slackening of pace in the development of power and adequate provision is being made for schemes for generation and supply of power including rural electrification.

Sales tax

The Government have also decided on a measure of increase in the rates of sales tax levied under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959. The single-point sales tax on items 1 to 14 in Schedule I of the Act—luxury goods as they called—will be raised from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. The rate of tax in respect of sale or purchase of other goods mentioned in Schedule I except item 61, viz., palmyra fibres and stalk and item 63, viz., potatoes which have been exempted from tax already by notification will also be increased by half per cent over the existing rates. The multi-point rate will also be increased by half per cent. The rate of tax under section 3 (3) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act in respect of component parts will also be raised by half per cent. The rate of tax on groundnut specified in Second Schedule will likewise be raised from 1 per cent to 1½ per cent.

The rate on other "Declared goods" will remain unaltered. The rate of tax applicable under the Act for certain items of goods has been reduced by notification issued under section 17 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959. In consonance with the general revision of the rates, it is proposed to raise the rates as so reduced by half per cent. It may also be mentioned that Government have decided not to increase the concessional rate of tax of one per cent in the case of foodgrains. The Government have also decided that the rates for composition laid down at different slab rates for dealers with a turnover of up to Rs. 50,000 should not be enhanced. The proposed enhancement in sales tax rates will not therefore affect the small dealers who will continue to pay at the existing rates of composition.

The Government are aware that the proposed enhancement of sales tax rates will have widely dispersed effect on different classes of consumers, but I have no doubt that the public will fully appreciate the abnormal circumstances in which upward adjustment in rates has been rendered necessary. The enhancement of rates will take effect from 1st December 1965 and is expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 3·5 crores i na full year.

Other proposals

The third proposal of the Government for mobilization of additional resources relates to sales tax on petrol and diesel levied under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. The sales tax on petrol levied under section 3 of this Act will be increased from 9 Paise per litre to 10 Paise per litre and that on diesel from 8 Paise per litre to 10 Paise per litre. The rate in respect of motor spirit other than petrol and diesel will remain unaltered at 2 Paise per litre.

Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S. (left) who has recently retired from service as Chief Secretary to Government and the present Chief Secretary to Government Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S.

This measure is expected to bring in an additional reveune of Rs. 50 lakhs in a full year. This enhancement will also take effect from 1st December 1965.

The Government have also decided to levy an emergency surcharge on land revenue including water cess. The Government have always accorded the rural sector a preferential treatment in view of the importance of agriculture in our national economy. A significant portion of our Plan outlays is on programmes of direct benefit to the agriculturists and these outlays will be further increased in the next year's plan. Agriculturists who have been in the fore front of our struggle for freedom and have again given abundant evidence of their sense of patriotism and capacity for sacrifice in the cause of the nation, should also make some small contribution to the defence effort of the country at the present juncture. We therefore propose to levy a surcharge of 25 per cent on land revenue as fixed in Settlement notifications and water cess, wherever separately levied. In computing basic land revenue and water rate for purposes of levy of surcharge, the additional wet assessment and water rate levied under theMadras Additional Assessment and Additional Water Cess Act, 1963, will not be taken into account. The increase will, in other words, be calculated only on the basis of land revenue and water rates as they existed prior to the enhancement given effect to by this Act. The surcharge now proposed will not also be taken into account for computing local cess and local cess surcharge levied by Panchayat Unions. The surcharge will come into force from the current fasli year, that is from 1st July 1965. This measure will, in a normal year, bring an additional revenue of Rs. 160 lakhs. The proceeds from this surcharge will be utilized for payment of grants to Panchayat Unions for schemes of local utility such as rural water-supply, link roads and buildings for elementary schools and will thus flow back to rural areas benefiting in particular, the poorer sections of society in rural areas.

I am aware that these proposals do call for a measure of sacrifice from all sections of the society ; but the burdens are not large in relation to the capacity to pay. The people of all ranks of our large secular democracy have, through voluntary donations in cash and kind and through offers of blood for the wounded jawans, demonstrated that they do not consider any price too great to pay for the defence of their mother land. The defence capability of any country can be built up only on the basis of strong and self-reliant economy and our Plan as re-oriented seeks to foster such an economy. A measure of restraint on consumption is also inevitable in any country which prepares to face the challenge of the aggressor. I have no doubt that the Honourable Members of the House and the people will view the proposals placed before them by Government in this perspective and do all that lies in their power to strengthen the defence potential of the country by assisting in the mobilization of resources for programmes oriented towards this objective.

COUNTRY'S CALL

" As a result of our freedom struggle we have succeeded in eliminating foreign domination; we had hoped to achieve peace by getting rid of foreign domination. Acuated by the same motive we accepted partition but subsequent events presented a different shape of things.. .. ..

" You fought gallantly in the past and proved yourself first-class fighters; but then you fought for others; now you have to fight for your own country under your own Government. Your responsibility has thus greatly increased and will continue to increase; you should prepare yourself for that responsiblity.. .. ..

" Responsibility makes shoulders strong. And we have become strong. Now it is for us to consolidate this hard-won freedom."

—SARDAR PATEL.

GOVERNOR'S CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF TAMILNAD

In a broadcast talk on 31st October 1965 His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Madras, called on the people of Tamilnad to do everything possible to defend our motherland. He paid glowing tributes for the way in which the people of Tamilnad responded in the present emergency keeping in line with their glorious tradition of the past.

The National Emergency that started with the Sino-Indian border troubles in 1962 continues to this day with the added gravity that, as events have turned out, it is likely to continue for a considerable time. I need not recapitulate now all that has happened particularly since August this year when Pakistan started making deliberate attacks on our territory and our people through infiltrators and then with their regular army. It is now part of our history how valiantly our armed forces have fought for our defence and still continue their vigil for a free people. The heroic deeds of our men on the battle-field have rightly created a feeling of exhilaration and a sense of national pride in the minds of the people throughout the length and breadth of India.

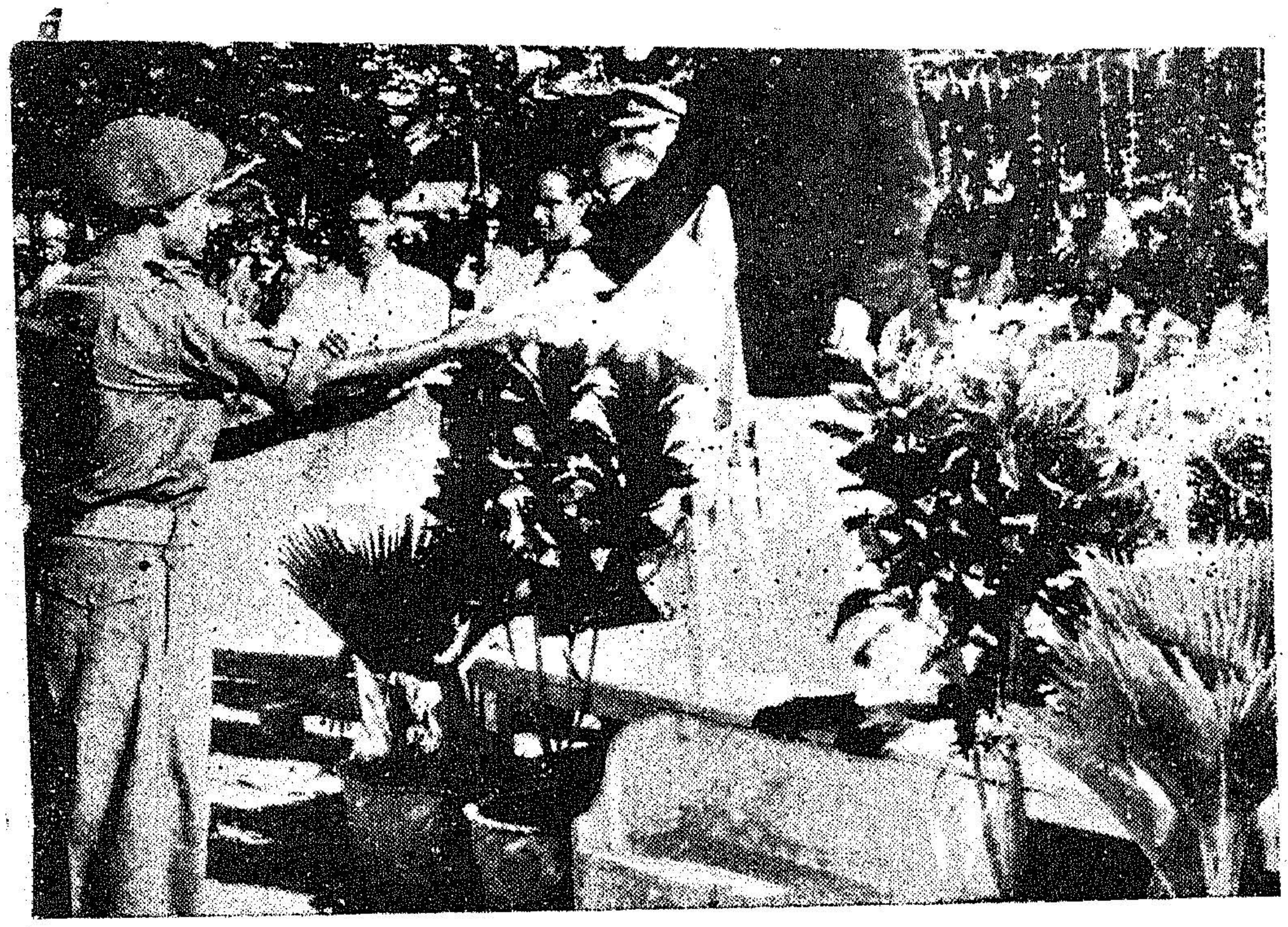
Our objective

Our objectives have always been to defend our Freedom and our territorial integrity at any cost. In the words of our revered President Dr. Radhakrishnan, "we are fighting not for a piece of territory but for fundamental principles. Victory in our struggle for the maintenance of India's freedom and federal union which includes Jammu and Kashmir, is vital to the saving of free institutions."

A war, however limited may be its extent, has its own inevitable consequences. Our hearts go out to the families of the gallantmen who had to lay down their lives, and to the wounded and the incapacitated, and above all, to the innocent civilians who have been the targets of cruel attack by the enemy. It is encouraging and inspiring to find that the entire nation has risen as one man to help in fighting the aggressor. The people, as a whole, have displayed a remarkable sense of unity at this critical hour. It will hearten our armed forces to know that the will of their fellowmen is behind them.

People of Tamilnad

The people of Madras State, though far away from the actual scenes of conflict, have admirably demonstrated that the battle is as much theirs as it is of any section of the population anywhere in India. The tremendous enthusiasm they have displayed, the spontaneous support they have come forward to extend and the iron determination they have publicly expressed to face the situation, are most praiseworthy. The State Government and all our national leaders have been exhorting the people in all walks of life to do everything in their power to maintain our solidarity and to help the Government in its defence efforts.



The Collector of South Arcot district presenting pattas to ex-servicemen in respect of lands assigned to them and their dependents at a function held recently at Cuddalore.

It is necessary for the people, in general, to have a clear view of their duties and responsibilities so that all efforts may be purposefully directed towards one end. Food claims our first attention, and let us remember that self-sufficiency in food is our national objective. A great responsibility rests on the agriculturists to ensure increase in food production. Wastage of food has to be avoided and consumption needs to be regulated. Industrial establishments and public utility undertakings have to cater to the needs not only of the public but of the defence wings as well. The pattern of industrial production has to be defence-oriented. The families of our jawans have a right to look up to us for assistance The donations pouring in from all parts of the State and from all classes of people are gratefully acknowledged. Everything possible is being done at Governmental level to help the families of jawans.

Effective co-operation

Effective co-operation of the public is required for putting down the nefarious activities of anti-social elements and maintaining internal law and order. Particular care must be taken to discourage rumours and false and harmful propaganda by interested parties. Blood donations from healthy and able-bodied persons will be very useful for our wounded jawans. The demand for doctors and nurses has to be particularly met, and the medical profession has a special responsibility in this regard. Concessions have been announced in respect of those in Government service who join the defence forces.

Enduring all

The occasion calls for austerity in the daily life of the people. In short, we must believe in the slogan of a veteran war leader—"Giving all, daring all and enduring all".

Addressing myself to influential social service organizations, non-official bodies and leaders in public life in towns and villages, I feel they can earnestly take upon themselves some well-defined public duties—such as, maintaining regular contacts with official agencies, educating the public in civil defence measures, collecting donations for Defence Fund, securing subscriptions for defence loans, persuading the traders and merchants not to resort to hoarding and profiteering and helping the general mass of the people to get their daily necessities of life without having to face undue hardships. What we want others to do, we must do ourselves with a high sense of duty. It must be realised that there is real work for everyone—man, woman and child—in the present context and there is a national value for that work. Let us remember that it is not words but deeds that count ultimately and what gives lasting satisfaction is not emotion but a work well done.

Glorious tradition

The martial spirit of the people of Tamil nad has a history of its own, and in an ancient Tamil work, a heroine speaks thus :

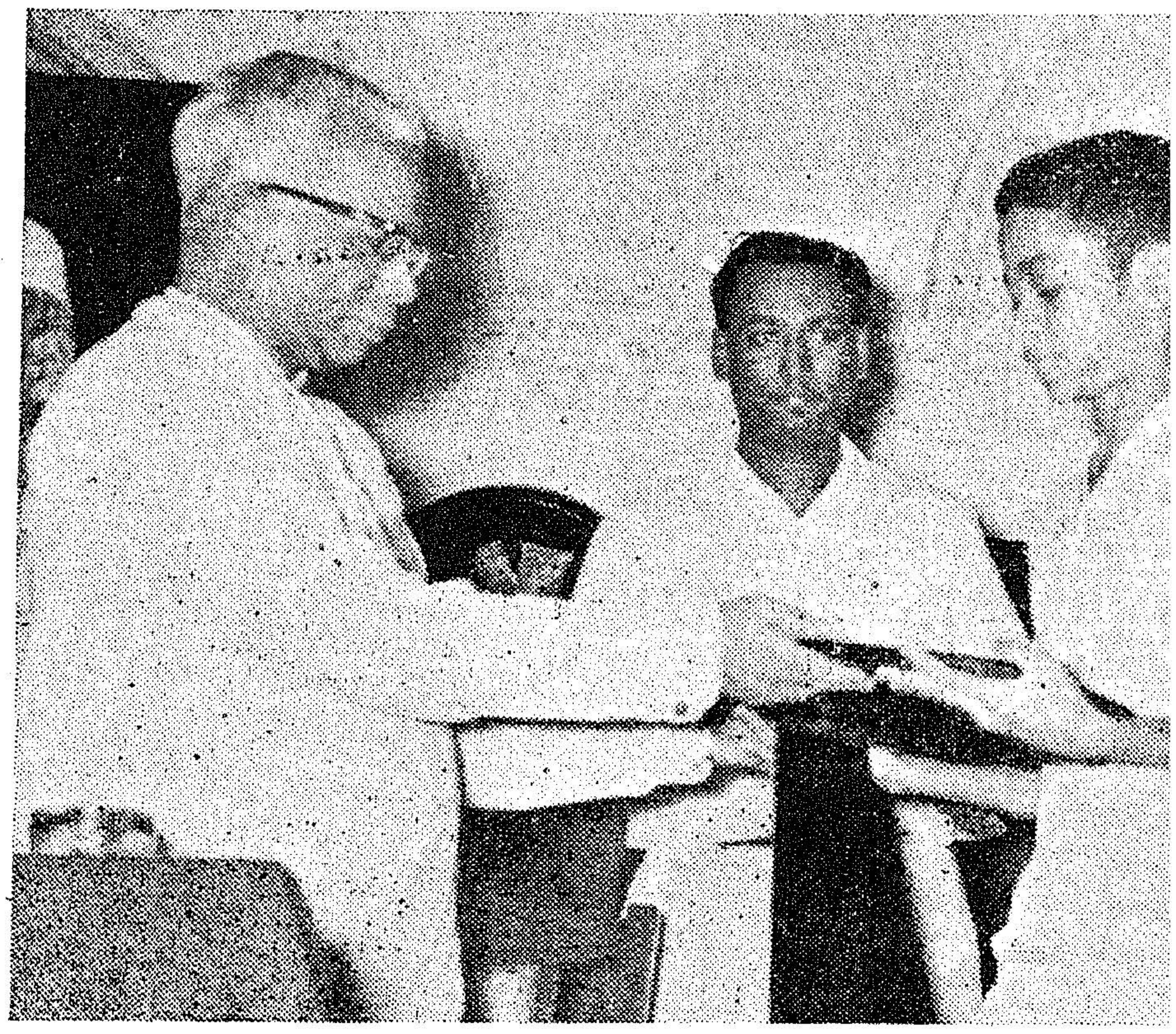
" My father lives in stone, a hero's effigy;
My husband fell in battle slain.
My brothers died, resisting the foe to the last
When all the host had perished.
My son, like a porcupine perished by innumerable darts,
Fell fighting against the foeman's king."

May I express the hope that the people of Tamil nad, with such glorious traditions, will continue to give of their best so that we may fight the evil forces that threaten our peace and security and guard our Freedom with vigilance and valour.

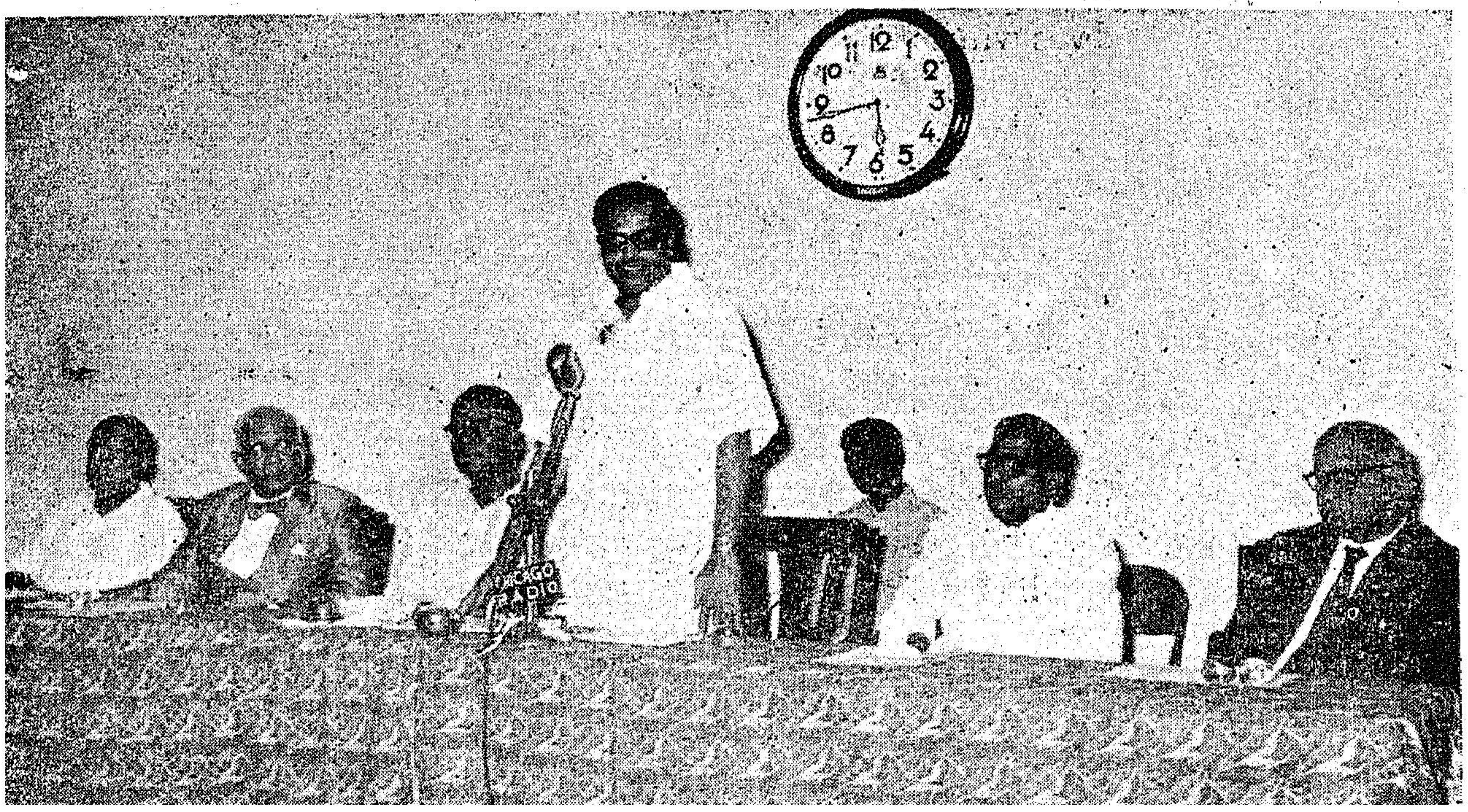
At the Inter-school oratorical contest on National Savings held at Tiruchy Kumari S. M. Alamalu of Savitri Vidyasala Hindu Girls High School is receiving the rolling shield on behalf of her school which deputed the best team for the contest from Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi, Vice-Chairman, Advisory Board on National Savings.

Sri K. Ranganathan of St. Joseph's College is receiving the ro cup on behalf of the College, which deputed the best team fo inter collegiate Oratorical Contest on National Savings hel October at Tiruchirappalli.

The Ethiraj College won the Rolling Cup this year for deputing the best team to the Inter-collegiate Oratorical contest on National Small Savings held at Madras.



The Rolling Shield was won by the Hindu High School for deputing the best team for the inter school Oratorical Contest on National Small Savings held recently at Madras.



The All-India Co operative week was inaugurated by Sri N.S.S. Manradiar, Co-operation Minister at the Tamilnad Co-operative Union Building, Madras.

THE CONFLICT WITH PAKISTAN

The conflict with Pakistan turned out to be a major moral issue of our time, dictatorship or democracy, a controlled press or a free press, a non-communal State which respects all religions or a theocratic State, said Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India in the course of his broadcast to the nation in September **1965.**

The present conflict, was calculated to involve the United Nations Organisation afresh in Jammu and Kashmir and compel it to issue a call to India to hold a plebiscite. The past seventeen years have created a situation where a plebiscite is neither practical or necessary.

I spoke to you on the 11th of September. Since then, we have seen grim tragedy. U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, came here to take the first steps for the restoration of peace. We responded positively to his suggestion of a cease-fire as we were anxious to put an end to this wasteful bloodshed when the cream of both our countries was being cut of. The cease-fire took effect from 3–30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

We deplore the suffering and destruction, the disruption of family life ; the wasting of human resources and the inevitable casualties of young men. War which sometimes becomes necessary for defensive purposes is still an evil and a danger to humanity. It does no good to any country since it leaves a trail of bitterness, fear and suspicion, thwarts all attempts at social and economic development.

General upsurge

The other day I went to two Military Hospitals here and saw among the wounded, young men of all communities Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Parsi. There is a general upsurge in the country which has dissolved our minor differences and integrated our people to a remarkable extent. There is oneness of feeling and purpose among our people, especially among the fifty million Muslims, who have given a striking testimony of their deep patriotism.

I should like to express our profound sorrow to those who have been bereaved by this war and our deep sympathy to the sick and wounded with prayerful wishes for their rapid recovery.

The country will remember their memorable services with immense gratitude. It is my earnest hope that the spirit which has become manifest in these hard days will continue with us in the years to come.

Excellent leadership

I should like to congratulate our Prime Minister and Government and our Chiefs of Staff, General Chaudhuri, Air-Marshall Arjan Singh and Vice-Admiral Soman, on the hard and excellent work which they and those working under their leadership have done in these difficult days. We have today retrieved our prestig and it is my hope that our Army, Air Force and Navy will continue to function with daring heroism and skill and be treated as a force to be reckoned with.

It is not our wish to destroy Pakistan or threaten its existence. Pakistan came into being as a result of the partition of India with good will and consent of our leaders. We want Pakistan to remain independent and sovereign. The people of Pakistan and India have ethnic, cultural and historical ties of long standing and we should co-exist as brothers, co-operating in economic, cultural and other affairs.

Accession complete

This war was forced on us. Confident of victory against us, with mighty modern weapons, Pakistan tried to force the issue of Kashmir. Mao Tse-Tung stressed that guerillas must live off the land and can succeed only if they have the friendship and help of the local inhabitants. Pakistan sent across the Cease-fire Line armed infiltrators to incite a revolt in Kashmir but they failed to gain the support of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They failed even as the raiders assisted by Pakistan troops had failed in 1947. On that occasion Indian troops were not there. The Maharaja of Kashmir, supported by Sheik Mohammed Abdullah, asked for India's intervention to repel the raiders. The Maharaja acceded to India and legally that accession was final and complete. Sheik Abdullah said in the Security Council :

> "Thousands of tribal Pathans equipped with mechanised weapons of war, swooped down on us not merely as armed bandits, but as a centrally directed force with the avowed object of subjugating our land to the vassalage of Pakistan at the point of the gun."

In the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly, he repeated :

> "Our accession to India is complete."

Sheik Abdullah on the 13th of April 1952 said :

> "The relationship existing between India and Kashmir which had been sanctified by the blood of countless martyrs was irrevocable and no power on earth could 'render us as under.'"*

Pakistan's miscalculation

The same temper and attitude were shown by the people of Jammu and Kashmir when the infiltrators came in August 1965. Maulana Massoodi, a close associate and friend of Sheik Abdullah, is reported to have told the Indian correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, "We Moslems feel much closer to Kashmiri Hindus than to Panjabi (Pakistani) Mussalmans".†

Pakistan assumed that India was too weak or too afraid or too proud to fight. India, though naturally disinclined to take to arms, felt the necessity to defend herself when attacked. Pakistan also assumed that communal disturbances would occur in the country and in the resulting chaos she could have her way. Her miscalculations must have come to her as a rude shock.

India is a democracy. It is an essential condition of a democratic people that they are free from external aggression, from the imposition of an outside will by force, subversion or infiltration. The people are free to shape their destiny as they choose. India is what the world aspires to be, a multi-lingual, multi-racial, multi-religious society.

A democracy does not attempt to mould the whole world in a single pattern. Every individual has the opportunity for self-expression and self-development. India is a symbol of the good society. The conflict with Pakistan turned out to be a major moral issue of our time, dictatorship or democracy, a controlled press or a free press, a non-communal State which respects all religions or a theocratic State. Many religious fanatics try to reach heaven by creating a hell on earth.

U.N. and the issue

The present conflict was calculated to involve the United Nations Organisation afresh in Jammu and Kashmir and compel it to issue a call to India to hold a plebiscite. It is argued that the democratic way of life demands the application of the principle of self-determination to Kashmir and its future should be decided by a referendum. Self-determination does not apply to parts of countries. If it did, it would fragment and disintegrate groups and countries. Frequent reference is made to the Security Council resolution of August 1948. But there are three parts of the resolution which have to be read together. Part II provided for the complete withdrawal of Pakistan troops from Jammu and Kashmir. This requirement was not carried out by Pakistan. This part also provided that "Pakistan will use its best endeavour to secure withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistan nationals not normally resident therein who had entered the State for the purpose of fighting !". The responsibility for the security of the whole state was assigned to India. By refusing to vacate the aggression, Pakistan sought to prevent the implementation of the resolution, though they still talk about it. The U.N. resolution, Part III, which spoke

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* *The Kashmir Government Bureau of Information, New Delhi, issued this authorised version of the speech.*

† *17th September* 1965, *p.* 5.

about consulting the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, could not be implemented if the truce agreement was not carried out by Pakistan. The past seventeen years have created a situation where a plebiscite is neither practical nor necessary. The conditions for it are incapable of implementation. If we think of it, we would worsen relations all round.

Every effort was made to ascertain the wishes of the people. A Constituent Assembly was set up and when the Kashmir Constitution was formulated a provision was made reserving twenty-five seats in the Kashmir Legislative Assembly for the elected representatives of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir to be filled some day by the elected representatives. These seats are still waiting to be filled by a democratic election based on adult franchise. In accordance with the Indian Constitution, elections to the State Assembly and the Central Parliament have been held regularly on the basis of adult suffrage. The people of Kashmir have the right to choose their own Government and way of life. Their language, their religion, and their culture and their economic needs are well met in a democratic framework. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are managing their affairs in full accordance with law and their own Constitution. Thus the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India is legally, constitutionally, politically and ethically complete and just.

The Sino-Indian border troubles of 1962 have been used by Pakistan to secure the assistance of China. China combines commonsence and bravado in her foreign policy. China threatens trouble though she acts in accordance with her own interests. China knows that if she intervened on the side of Pakistan, she would invite the opposition of many countries, great and small. Her intervention would lead to a general war with all its disastrous consequences. China is aware of this danger of the extension of the war resulting in great power involvement. She is, therefore, content to create a diversion of small-scale activity along with the Sino-Indian border to oblige Pakistan. But all the same we have to be alert and watchful.

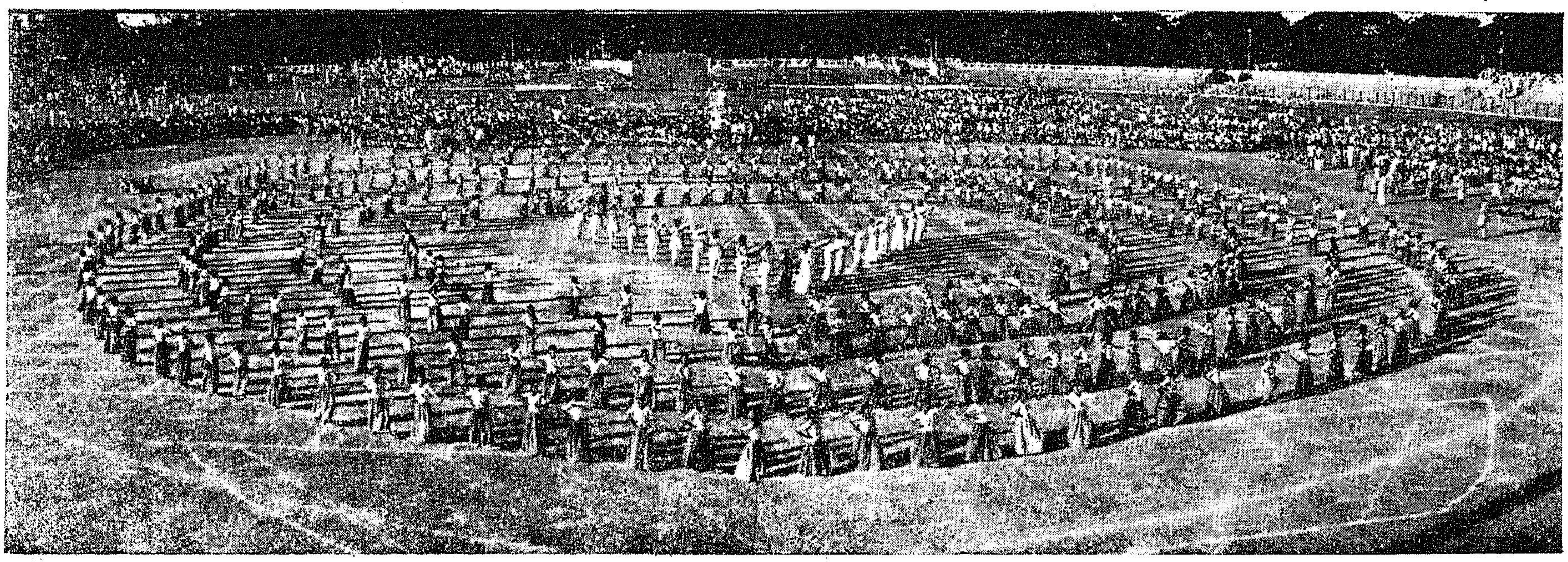
Plea for co-existence

Let us forget the bitterness of recent months and enter an era of peaceful co-existence. We must seek the unity of man with his neighbours, with the world that he has built with the knowledge that can save or destroy him, which can stimulate or stifle him, with the machines which can enrich or menace his spirit. As members of the international community, holding that humanity is above all nations, we should sincerely adhere to the peaceful settlement of all disputes. The only concern of a true man is to be as human as possible. The German Philosopher Schopenhauer complained that most men were like monkeys, it only made it worse, he lamented, that from a distance they often looked so deceptively human. Most wars are caused by misunderstandings, resentments, frustrations and nationalist emotions. These we have to subdue if we wish to behave like human beings.

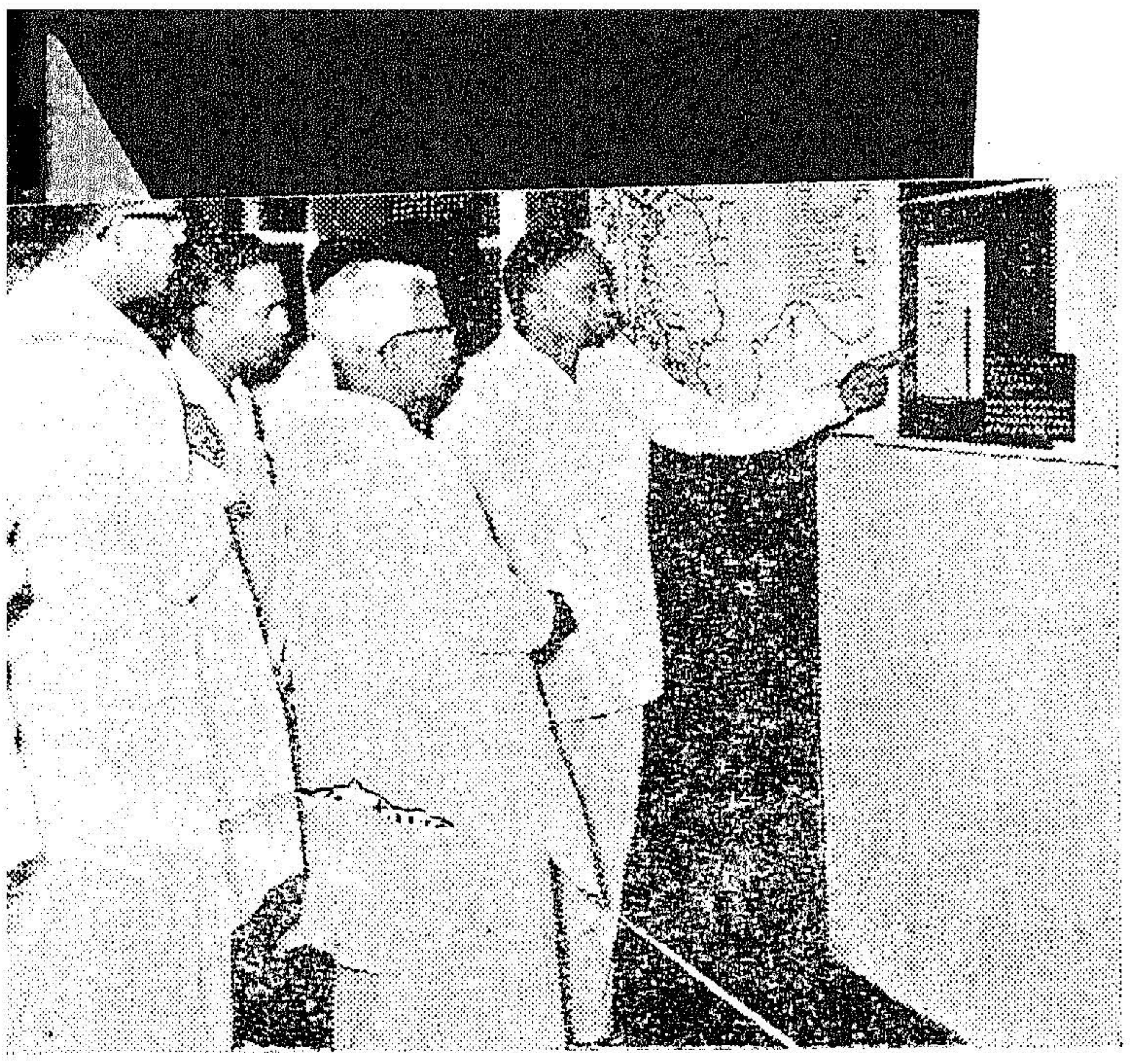
China and Pakistan are our neighbours and they should be persuaded to become our good and friendly neighbours. This is not impossible, difficult though it may seem today, we should work for that goal.

dirgham pasyatma hrasvam.

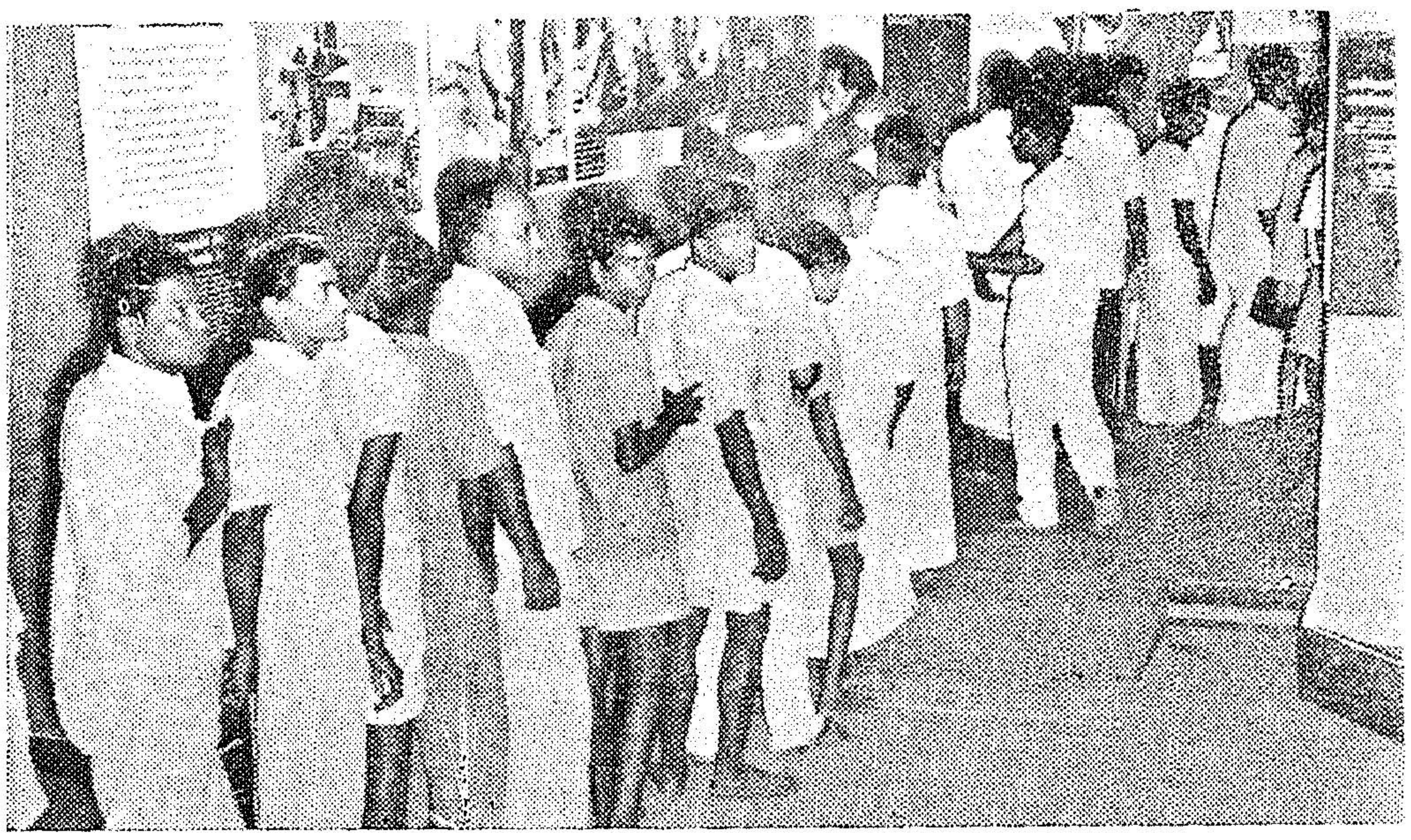
"Look far ahead ; do not be shortsighted."



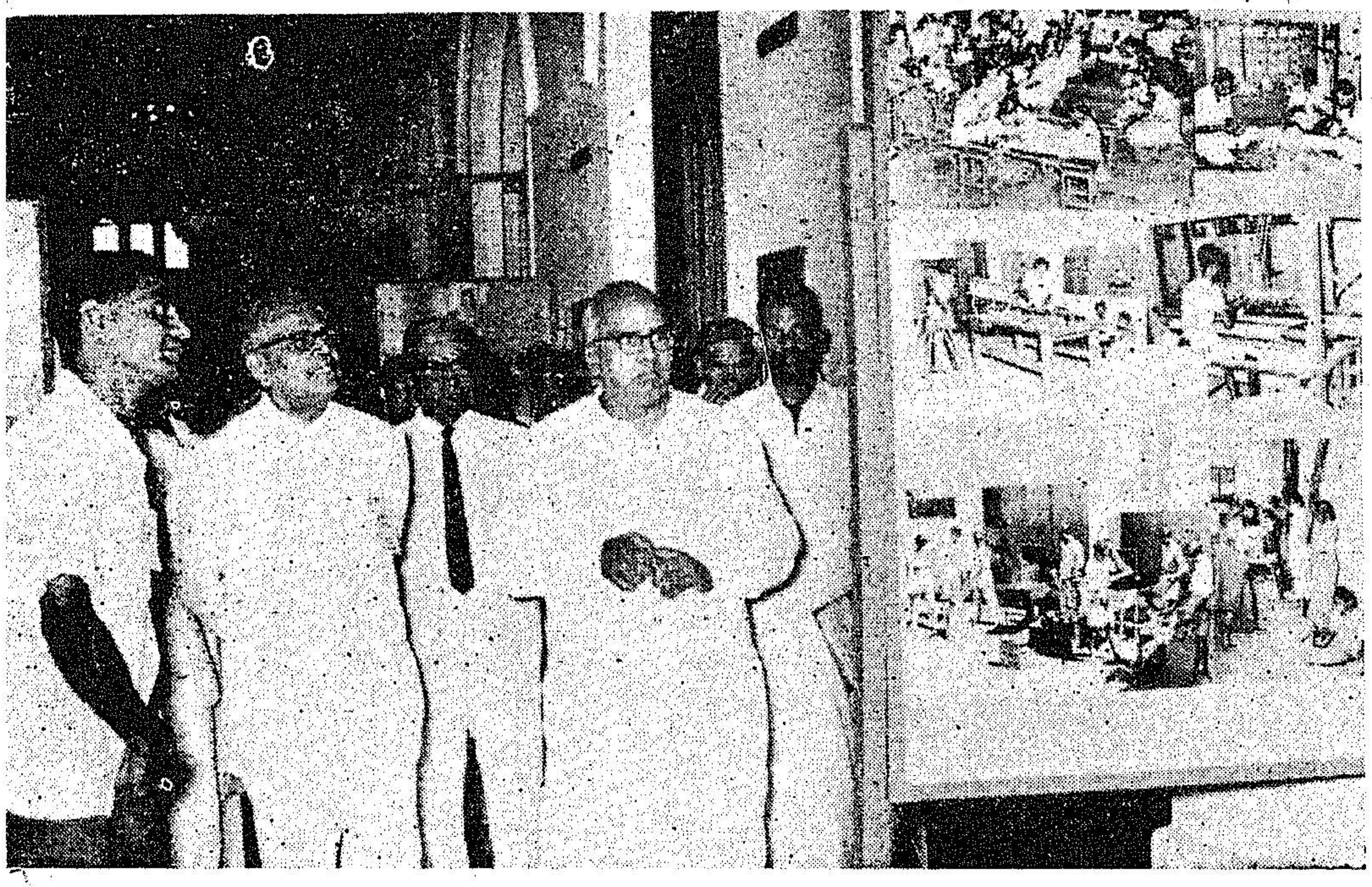
A view of the Children's rally held at Nehru Stadium, Madras, on 14th November 1965, in connection with the Children's Day celebrations.



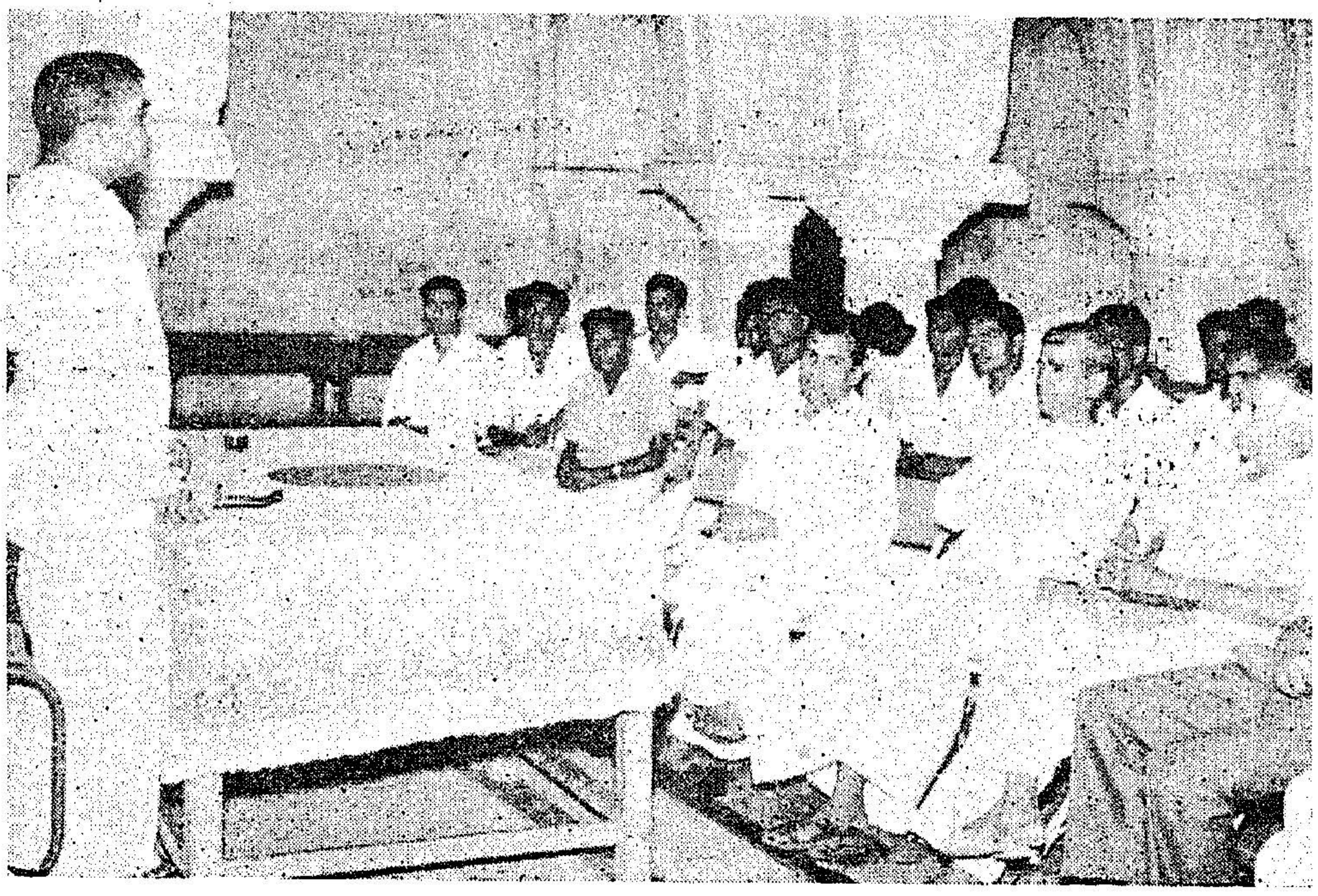
he exhibition "Meet the Challange" was declared open by the Chief Minister at Rajaji Hall, Madras. Sri C. R. Pattabiraman, Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting who presided over the function is seen explaining the exhibits to others.



People queue to see the exhibition "Meet the Challenge".



Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food who inaugurated the exhibition arranged on the occasion of the Regional Seminar of the College Planning Forums is looking at the exhibits.

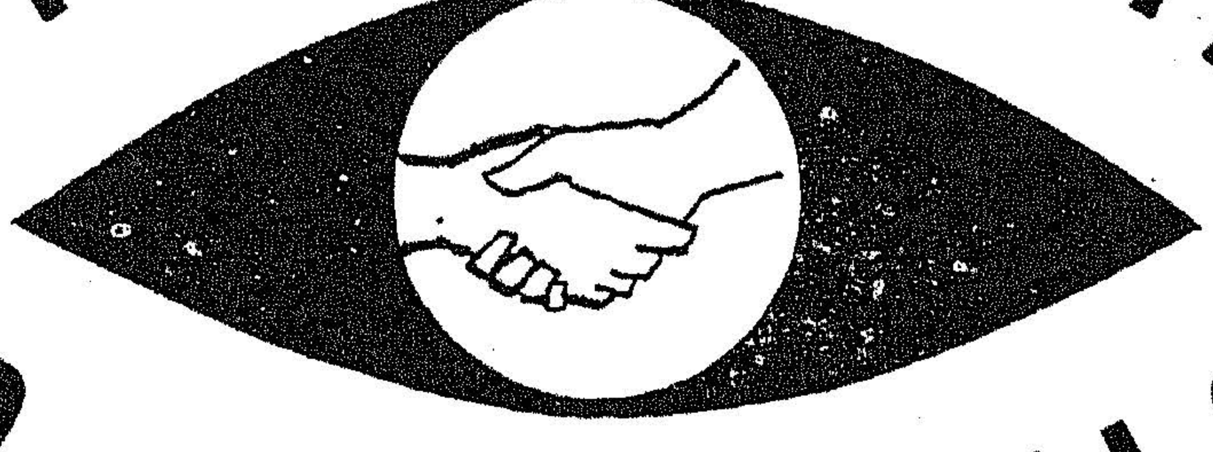


Sri P. Ramachandran, Vice-Chirman of the State level Executive Committee of College Planning Forums is addressing the professors, staff and students of Tiruchi Colleges at the Town Hall, Tiruchirappalli.

A scene from a cultural performance staged by the college students of Madras City on the occasion of the regional seminar of College Planning Forums held recently at the Presidency College, Madras.

Another seen from the cultural performances staged by the college students of Madras City in connection with the regional seminar of College Planning Forums.

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION



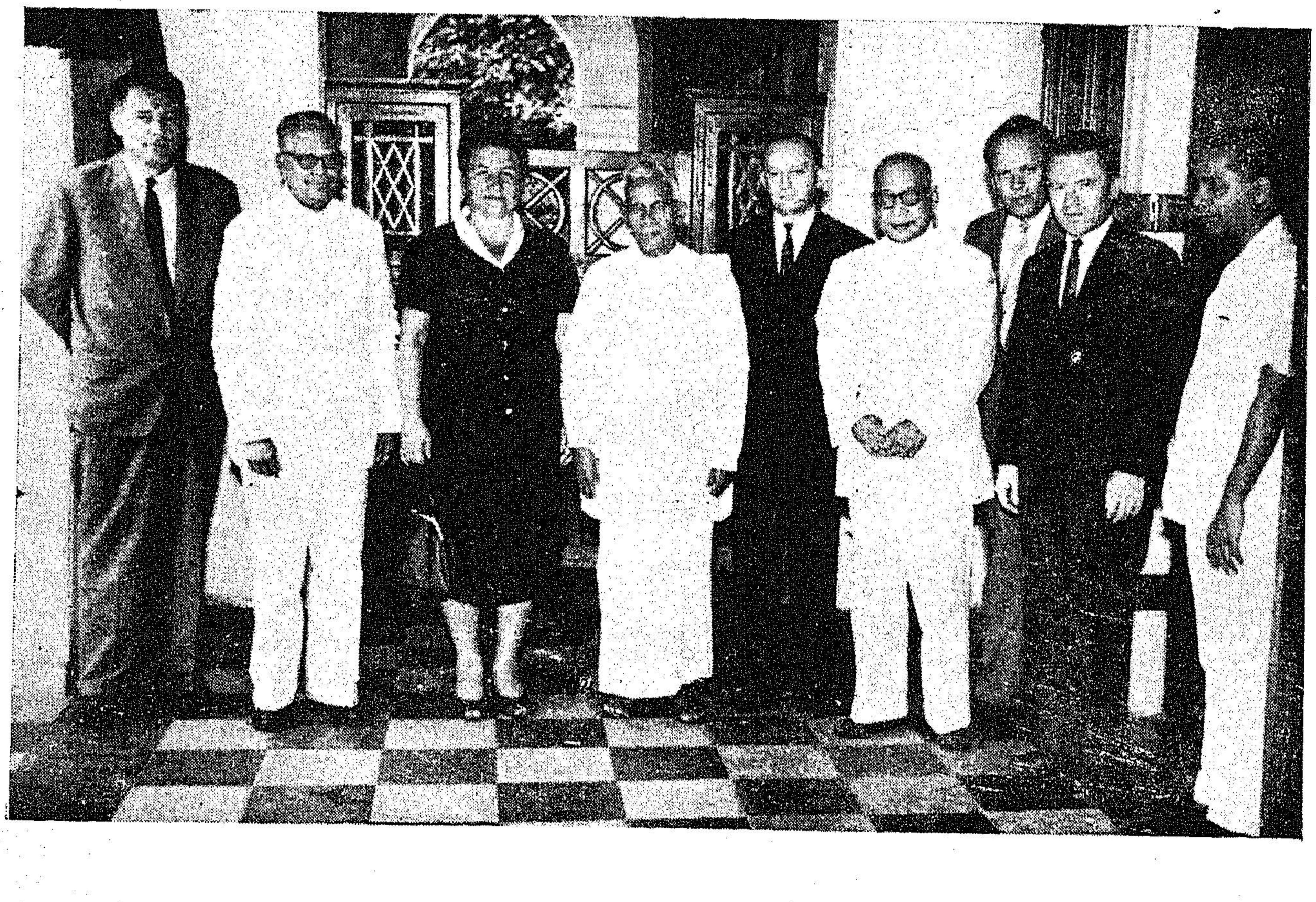
Dr. C. D. DESHMUKH,
Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.

The world seems to be yet generations, if not centuries, away from an organisation that could justly claim to be world Government. The faint beginnings, however, of the yearning for one have begun to be felt and many have banded themselves together in some kind of organisations formed for the purposes of giving concrete shape to the idea.

The area where there is least hope of a truly co-operative action on a global scale is political organisation and politics. Since economics is often mixed up with politics, it follows that in the economic sphere also the possibilities of international co-operation are limited. In area like science which least affected by national boundaries, the opportunities for international co-operation are many and frequent.

What inhibits Co-operation ?

The existing international agencies around which the present efforts at international co-operation can crystalise are small, haphazard and unco-ordinated. What inhibits success is not lack of machinery but preparedness of the Governments to use it in the appropriate way. For greater international understanding and co-operation, therefore, public opinion and its political expression will have to be more in the right



Hungarian Trade Delegation headed by Madame Jozsef Nagy, Minister for Light Industries, the Hungarian Peoples Republic, called on the Chief Minister and Industries Minister of Madras at the Secretariat.

direction. To achieve this public opinion has to be purposefully educated to throw into bold relief the instruments of economic policy that could lend themselves for international co-operation.

Endeavours to integrate on regional levels different countries have already been made as for instance in Europe. The desirability of reducing quantitative restrictions on trade has been confirmed and the need for a certain unification of indirect taxes has also been felt. At the international level, the importance of establishing the convertibility of currencies is well recognised. The desirability of an international policy of development is also beginning to be realised. Along with such international centralisation in broad areas, experience has confirmed the need for decentralisation for discharging local or national functions. All these aspects can be considered with advantage if there is greater reliance on reason and less dependence on emotions. The world has arrived at a stage when some general aims will probably be universally accepted : such as aiming at maximum production and avoiding disequillibria and excessive inequalities. Even on the non-economic level, there is now some recognition of that attitude which arises out of a sense of human solidarity.

The World Wars

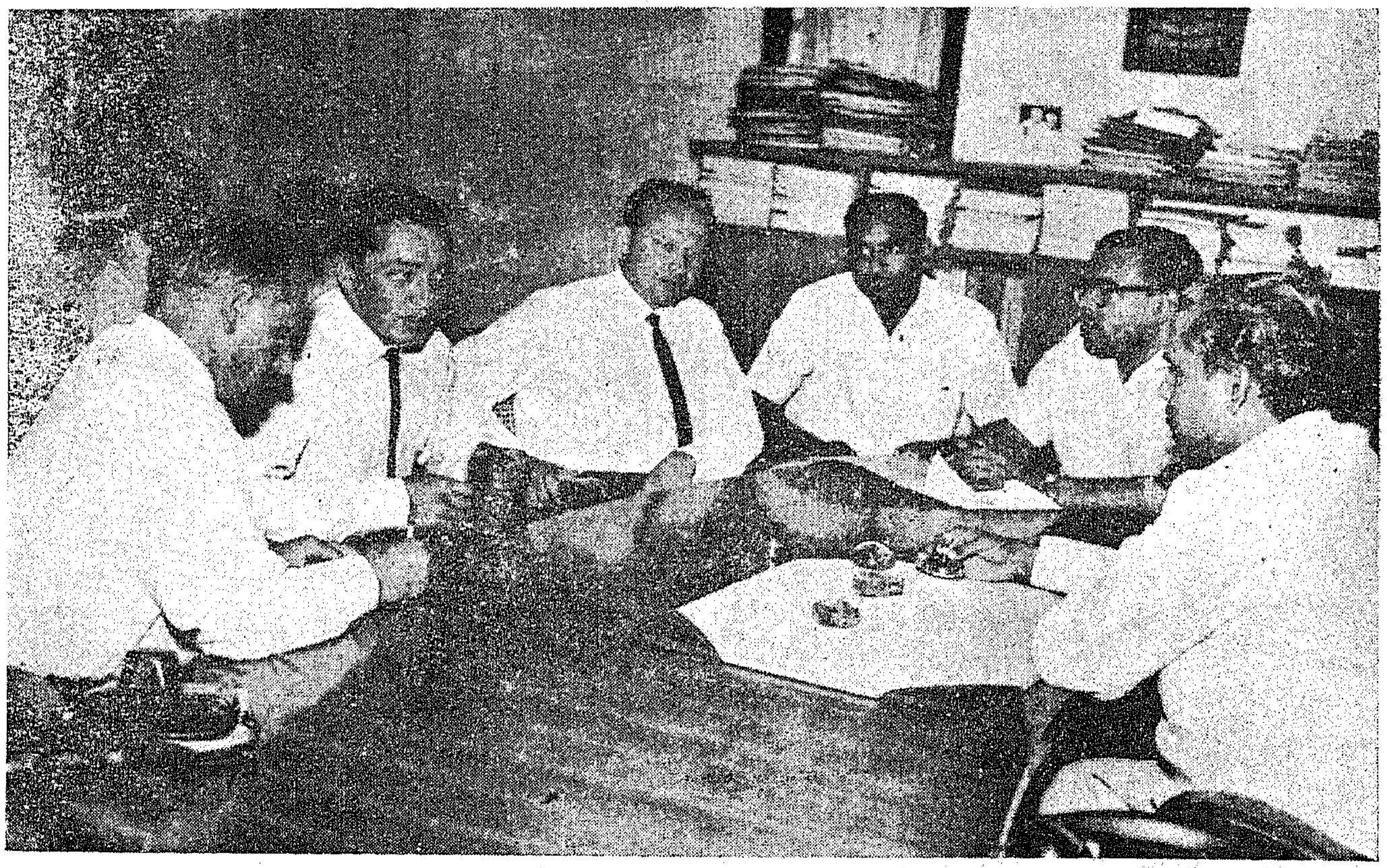
Before World War I, it looked as though we were advancing quite rapidly towards a single principle of economic organisation. It looked as though we were moving towards a single market economy through a monetary system based upon gold and free trade in goods with a greater international mobility for the factors of production.

Even after the war at least lip-service was continued to be paid to the ideal of free trade and unregulated world economy with gold as, in effect, the worldwide monetary substance. The depression of the thirties changed all this. There was a virtual cessation of international lending which had played such a vital part in making possible the developmet of much of the world and which has not yet been resumed on anything like the old scale.

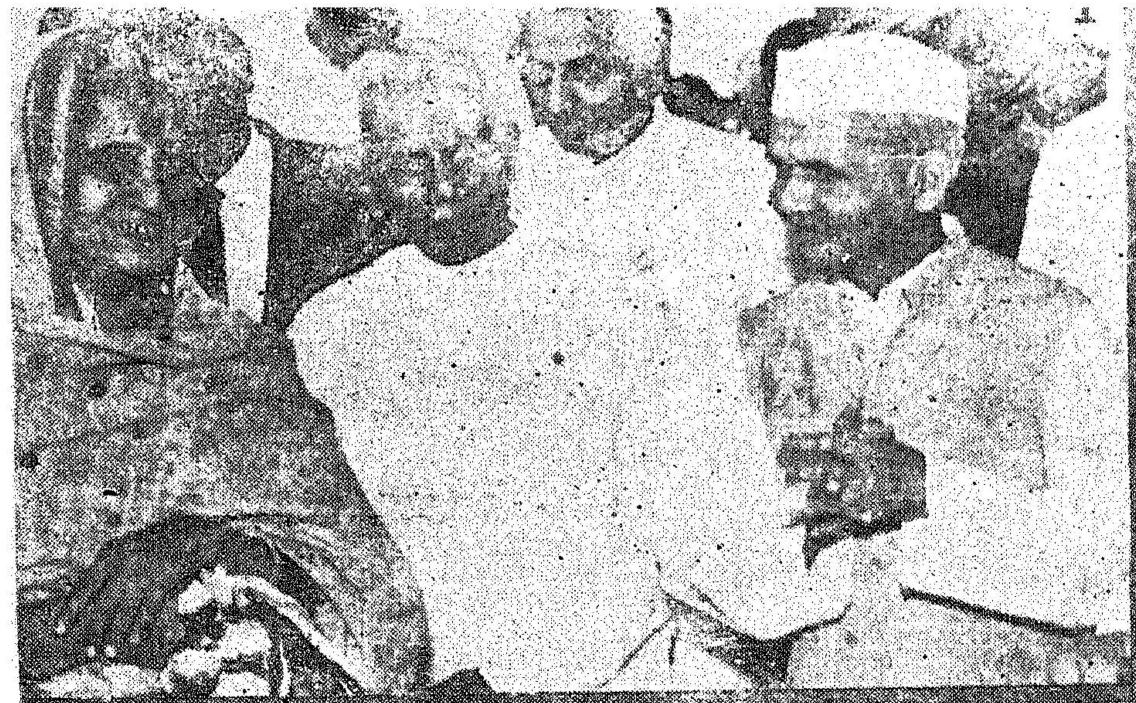
The second world war aggravated the confusion but out of this greater chaos emerged international organisations and agencies aimed at preventing the repetition of the great depression of the thirties, restoring a freer working of the monetary system and removing as far as possible the accumulated barriers to international trade and either restoring or finding a substitute for international lending as an aid to development.

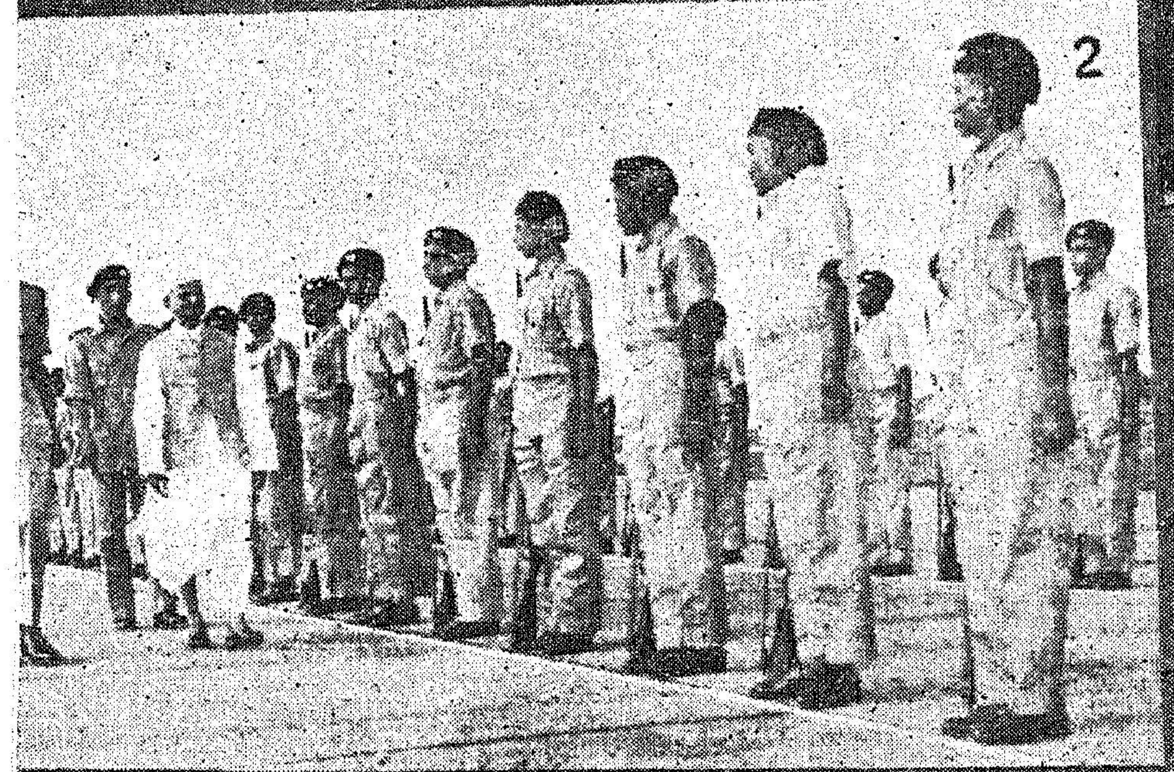
World Agencies

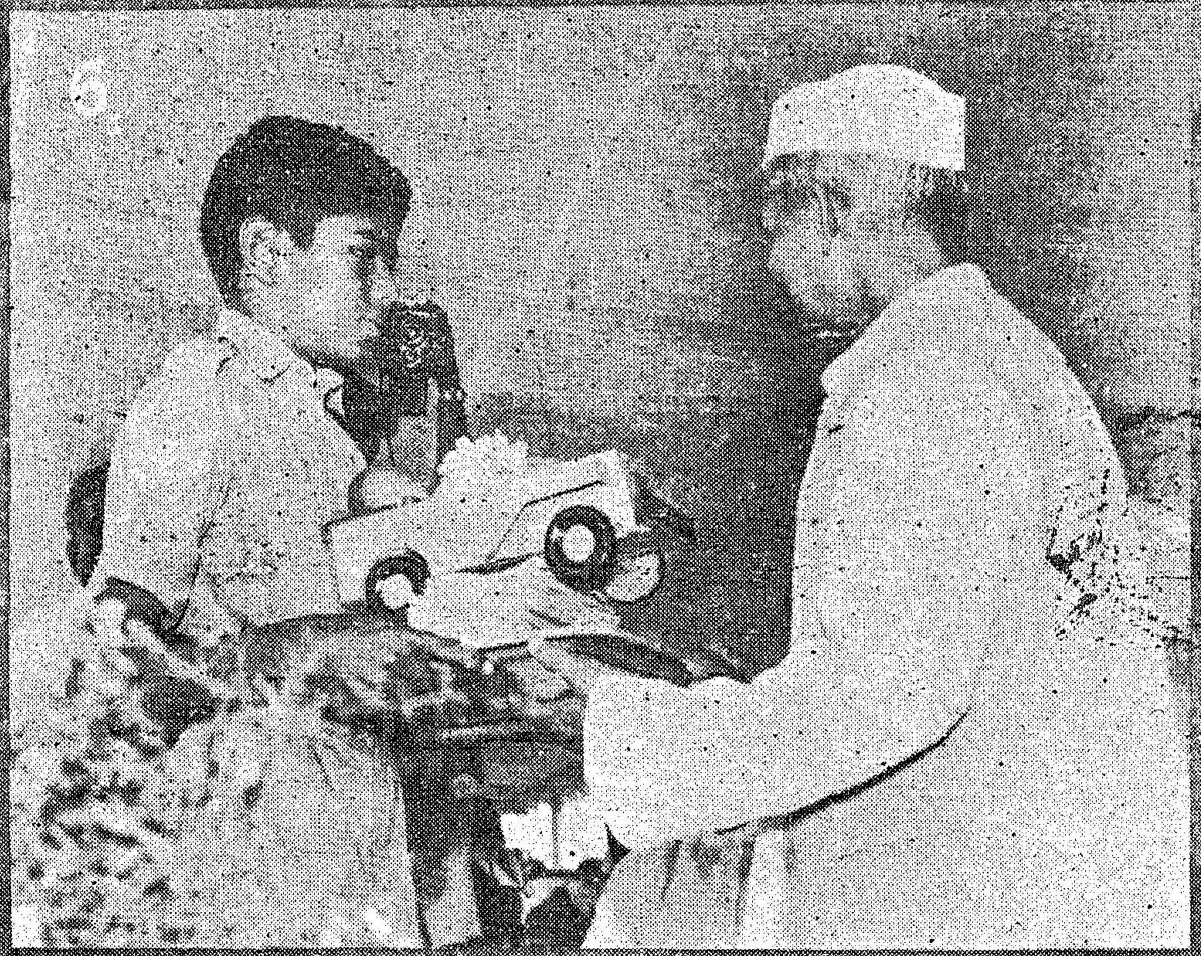
Amongst these agencies might be mentioned the Economic and Social Councils of the United Nations, various International Unions connected with communications, the World Health Organization, World Meterological Organisation, the Food and Agricultural Organisation, the International Labour Organisation, etc. The most important specialised agencies concerned with the general work of the world economy are the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. International Trade Organisation is yet to be established. But significant steps have been taken towards it.

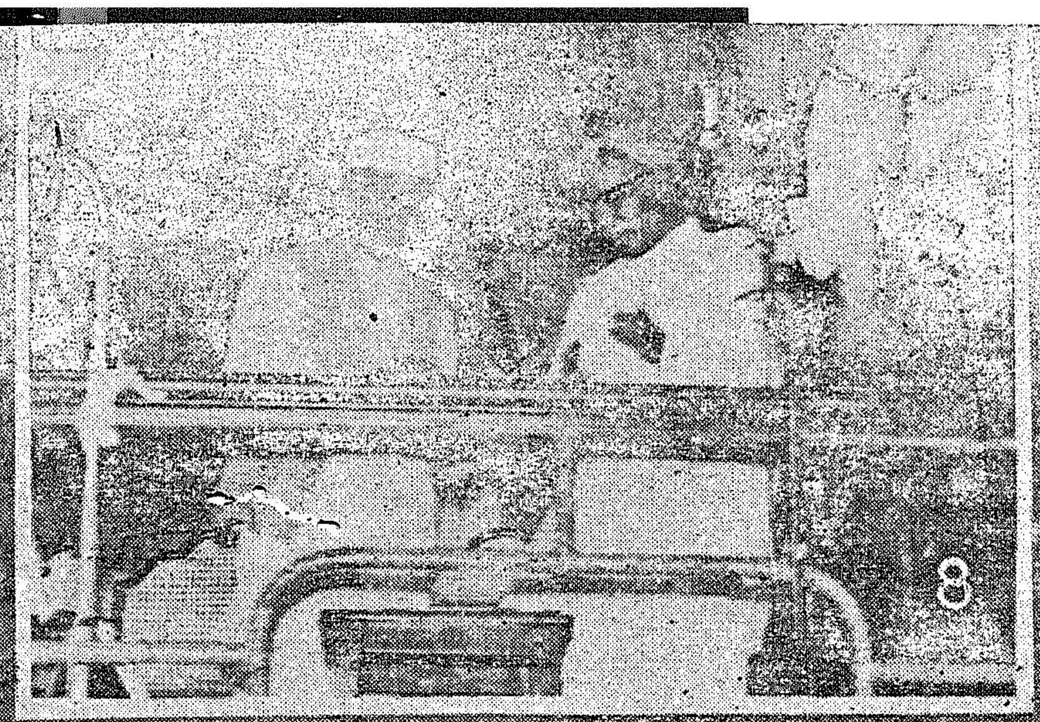


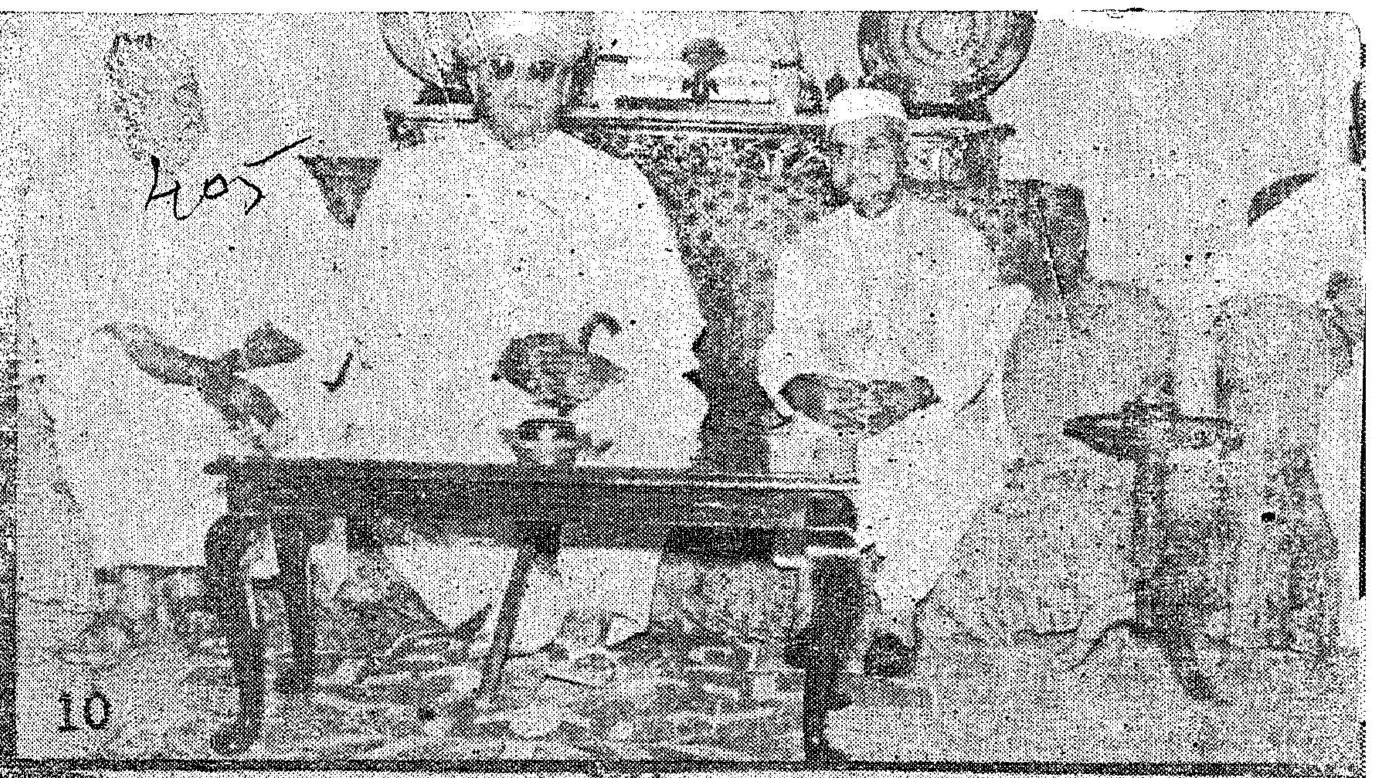
The Three-man Russian team on a visit to India to investigate the possibilties of developing Fisheries in this country met Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity at Madras at his chambers.





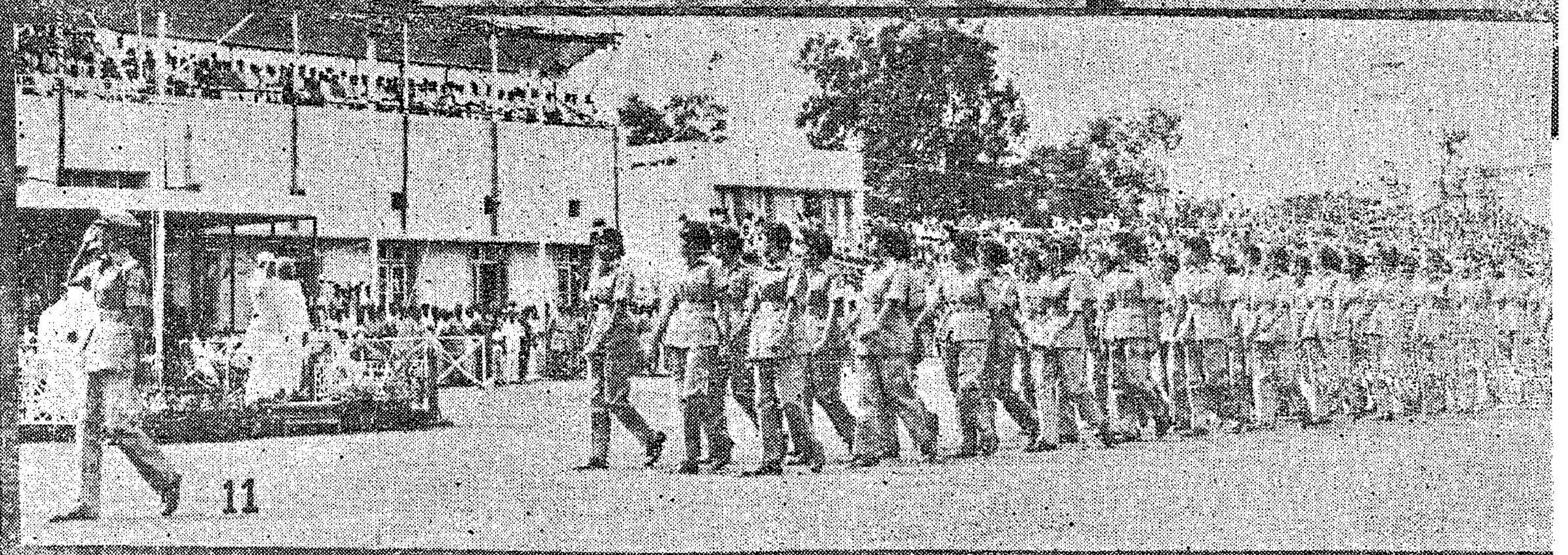


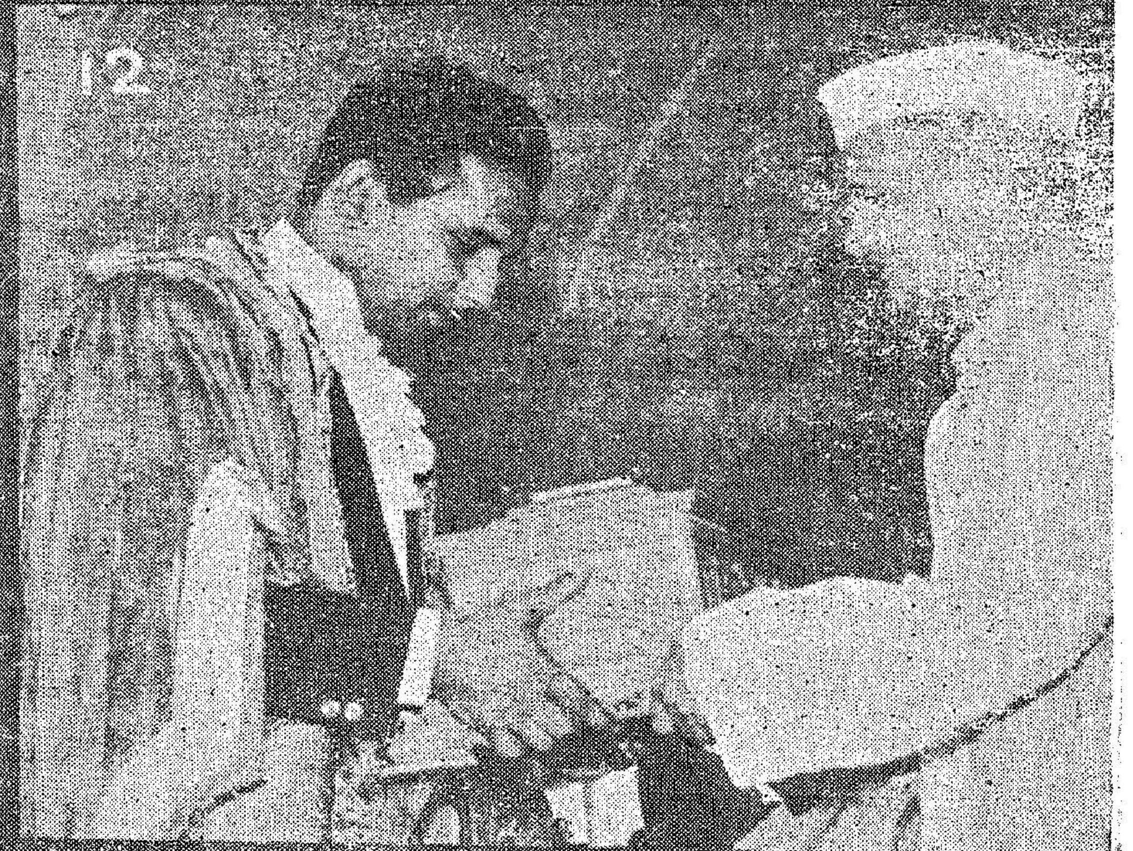


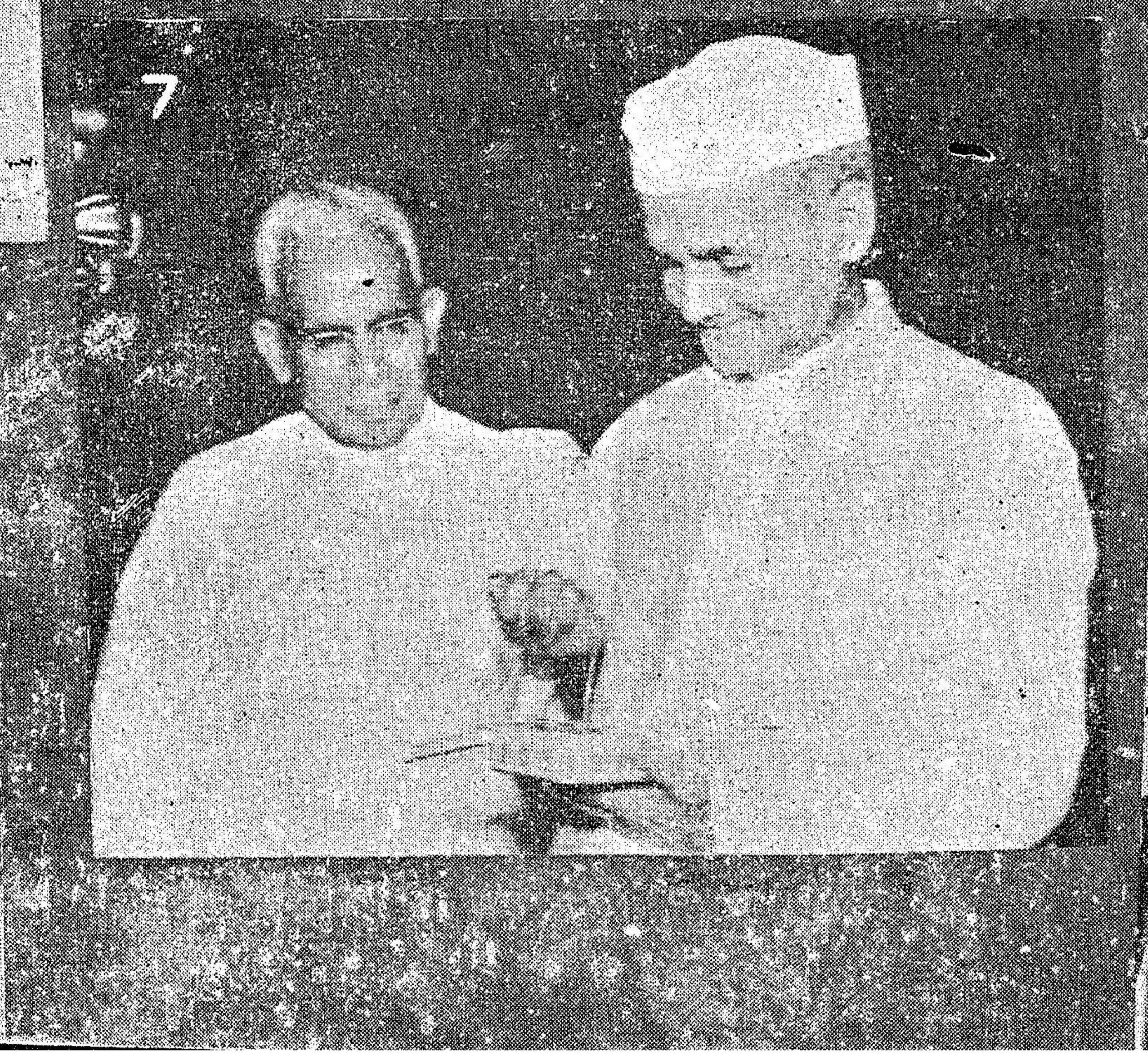


MADRAS WELCOMES THE PRIME MINISTER

1. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Madras on 20th November. In the picture the Prime Minister is talking with Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister immediately after arrival at Airport. 2 & 3. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri is seen inspecting a guard of Honour by Home Guards at the Airport. 4. Gold and Gold Bonds were presented to the Prime Minister, at a women's meeting held at the Centenary Auditorium, University Buildings, Madras. 5. The A.I.C.C. President, the Prime MInister and the Chief Minister in conversation at one of the meetings held in the City. 6. Prime Minister was presented with garlands of gold rings and donations for National Defence Fund by students at the Students Rally held in Nehru Stadium on 21st November. Picture show sthe Prime Minister receiving the donations. 7. The Prime Minister and the Chief Minister are inspecting a gold chain presented at the Women's Rally. 8. The Chief Minister is presenting Rs. 1,11,11,111 to the Prime Minister at the public meeting held at Marina on 20th November. 9. Prime Minister rceiving Gold from temple authorities at Sri Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylaore 10. The Prime Minister with the Governor of Madras at Rajbhavan, Guindy 11. The Prime Minister, taking the salute of the N.C.C. Parade at Nehru Stadium. 12. The Mayor of Madras is presenting a Civic Address to the Prime Minister at the Function held in the Nehru Stadium. 13. Sri Shastri is proceeding to Nehru Stadium after his vist to Sri Kapaleeswarar Temple.







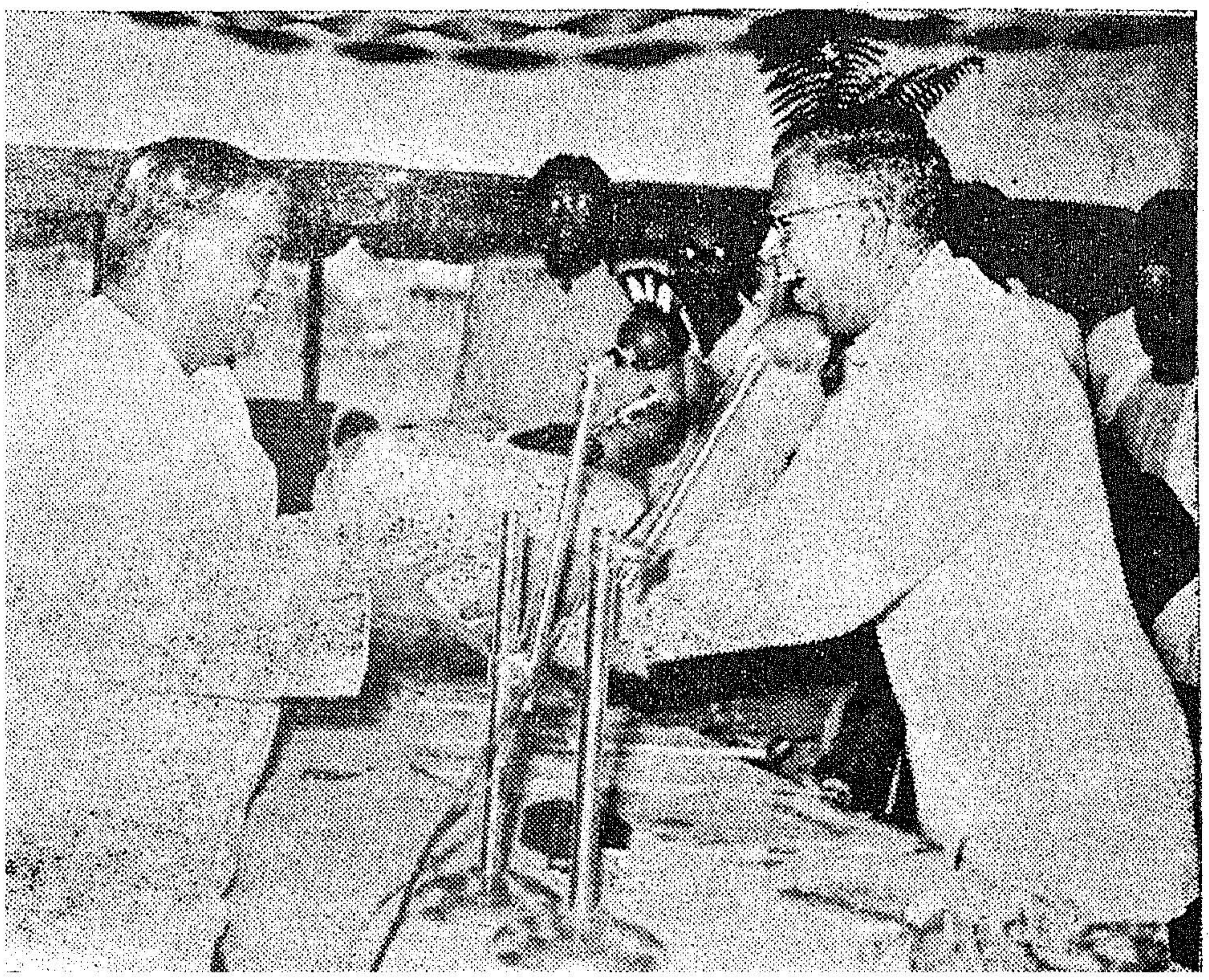
An International Bank for private lending has also been established as also the United Nationals Special Fund for pre-investment banking which provides through pclitically neutral agencies, a supply of grants and of long term loans bearing less than commercial rate of interests for providing basic services such as education, health services, housing, transport and power supply, without which development projects are not likely to look promising either to the private international lender or to the International Bank. The problem of derterioration of the terms of trade against the countries which produced primary commodities, however, still remains more or less unsolved.

I C Y—1965

The idea of observing 1965 as International Co-operation Year came from the late Prime Minister Nehru about three years ago. He drew pointed attention to the vast amount of co-operation continuing between countries about which very little was being said, while conflicts receive exaggerated attention. By designating a year for this purpose, it was hoped to direct some of the man's energy and some of his thinking to the large extent of existing international co-cperation, thus creating an atmosphere for solving the world problems more easily and lessening the conflicts.

The general criteria approved for the I.C.Y. included emphasis on existing and continuing activities involving international co-operation; also a review of specific U.N. programmes and activities and assessment of their achievements. While peace and prosperity

Sri Nachimuthu, President, Tamilnad Handloom Weavers' Co-oprative Society buying the first bundle of yarn spun in the Thanjavur Co-operative Spinning Mill from Sri R.Venkataraman, Industries Minister.



through co-operation is the broad theme of the I.C.Y., the proposal was to select for special emphasis specific areas for different periods of the year such as education, technical assistance, health, fcod, children's day, communication, etc.

Other activities suggested were : Assessment of the achievement of self-sustained growth cf all nations of the world by the end of the development decade; special progress in regard to international trade, culture, education and agriculture, as well as science and technology, co-ordination of long term development programmes through regional economic commissions and launching of appeals for ratification of multilateral instruments ; surveys of treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes of or international agreements and arrangements relating to development and technical co-operation.

Illustrative Functions

A number of functions have been held in the current year for illustrating international co-operation. These were the International Tele-Communications Union Centenary, second conference on World Population organised by U.N. in Yugoslavia ; the International Rice Year of F.A.O., the projected establishment of the world weather watch by the World Meterological Organisation; Organisation of the International Year of the Quiet Sun.

The 1961 edition of the Year Book of International Organisations published by the Union of the International Organisations illustrated 154 inter-governmental. organisations and 1,255 non-governmental organisations. The non-governmental organisations enjoy relative freedom from power politics; have greater initiative power to critics and apply pressure and have flexibility and speed of action.

It will be impossible in one article to give even a succint summary of the achievements of these organisations but a great deal of information is available in regard to the scope and range of the activities of these organisations.

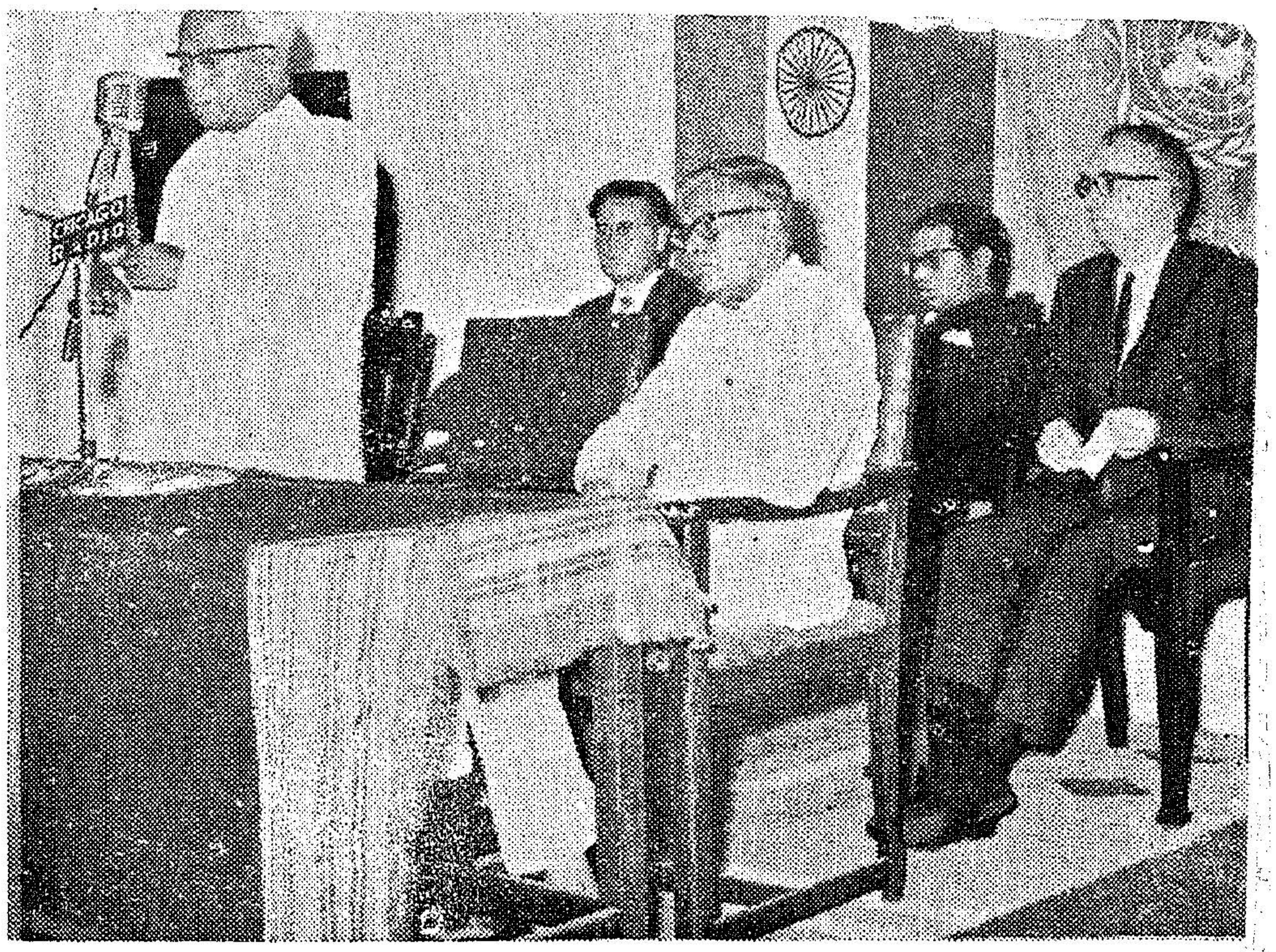
Achievements

For example at the Conference cn Science and Technology for Development held last year under the auspices of the United Nations, scientists, technologists, planners and representatives of countries at various stages of development gathered together for enhancing, mutual understanding and discovering new possibilities. The

need for establishing some central research organisations was stressed during these discussions as well as the need for the planners to be in continuous rapport with such organisations.

In the field of industry the United Nations has its Centre for Industrial Development with a technological division, the purpose of which is to study and spread facts about modern technology.

Development brings in its train perplexing social problems of which the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs gives continuing attention and on which it has assisted and advised Governments recently through a generous gift from the Netherlands Government which endowed the United Nations Institute of Social Development in Geneva, the United Nations will be able to direct social research towards development problems, particularly those of transfer and adoption. If awareness and acceptance of changes is to take place on grass-roots level, this has to be supplemented by the establishment of Institutes of Social Studies in developing countries. It may be worthwhile knowing here that the preparations for setting up one in India are already in progress at the India International Centre which has recently set up a council for social development.



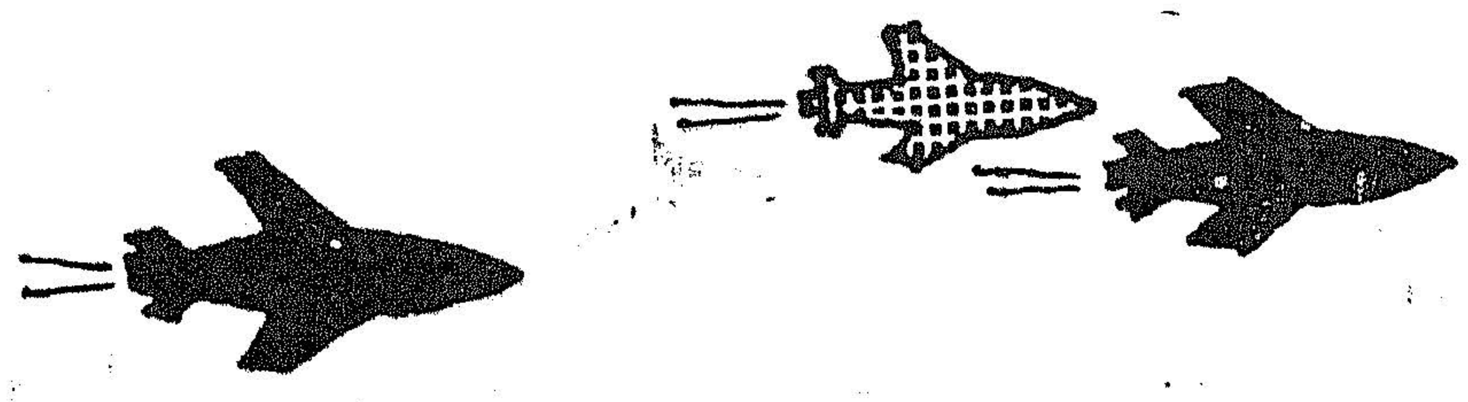
Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided over the public meeting organised on 24th October 1965 at the Srinivasa Sastri Hall, Madras, to celebrate the U.N. Day as International Co-operation Year. The Chief Minister is addressing the gathering.

DONATE GOLD—STRENGTHEN THE NATION

We have got to harness a substantial part of the gold reserves in this country and put them to the service of the Nation if we are to be strong and self-reliant. We have given considerable thought to the new defence loans and the National Defence Gold Bond Scheme, which are now in operation and we have tried to take a practical view and give whatever inducements are possible. In themselves, these schemes are a useful investment, but what is more important, they represent a vital contribution to the nation's defence effort. Our countrymen to-day are imbued with a fierce determination to offer any sacrifice to make the country strong. I have every hope, therefore, that people will respond suitably to these schemes and especially that of the Gold Bond in order to attain this objective.

SRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
Prime Minister.

OUR AIR FORCE IN THE WAR



The sunset was only about an hour and a quarter away on September 1 this year when a forward airfield in the Punjab suddenly came to life with the noise of jet engines starting up. In sections of four, with a few minutes interval between each section, 28 fighter bombers of the Indian Air Force got airborne with a full complement of armament load for the Chhamb sector in the Jammu and Kashmir area, to help stem the unexpected thrust of the Pakistani armour, which had crossed the international border into Jammu.

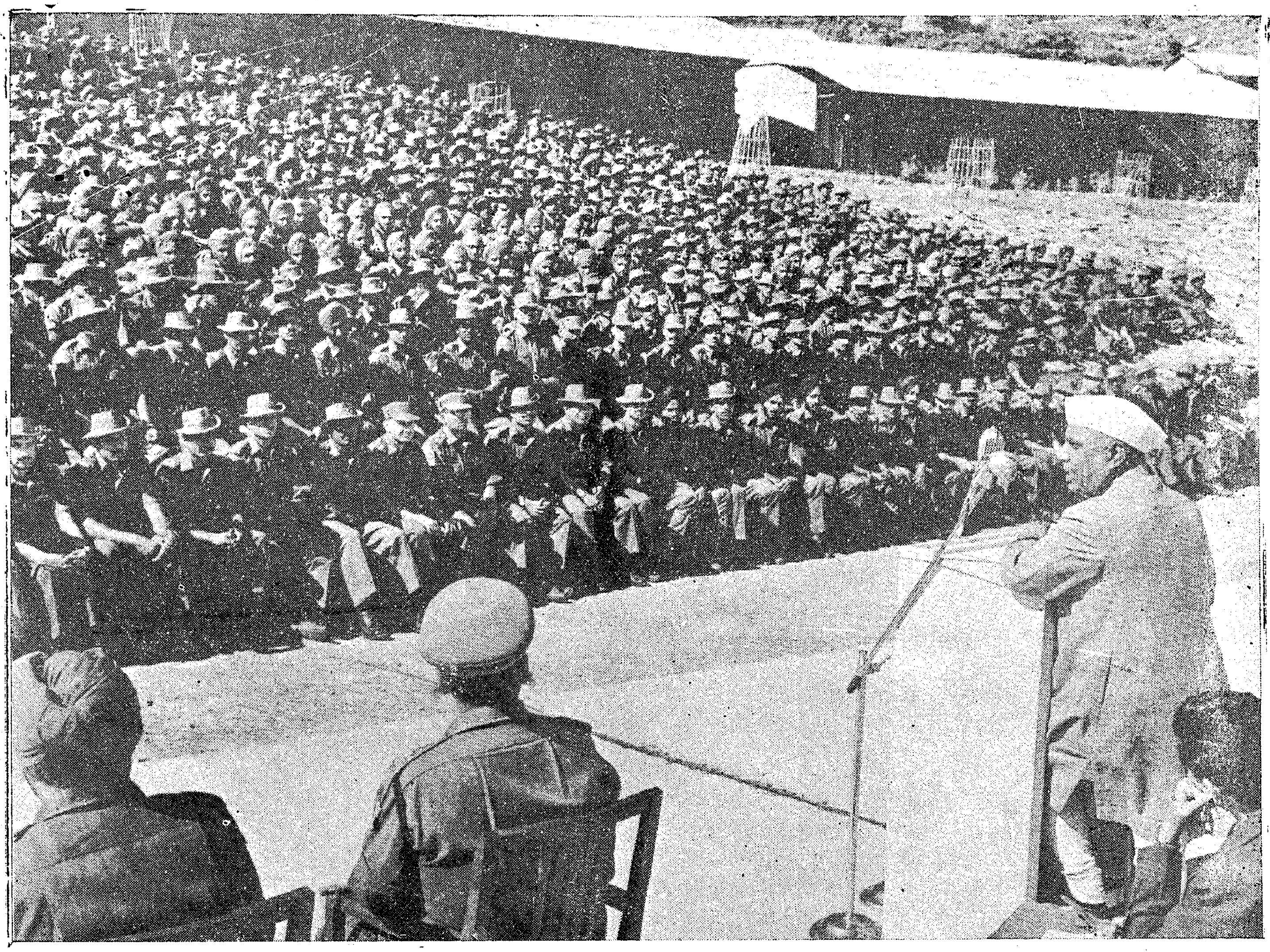
This was the start of the air action by the Indian Air Force which, when it stopped on September 23, had cost the Pakistan Air Force 73 aircraft destroyed in air action and by ground fire. This figure does not include the aircraft destroyed or damaged during the numerous night attacks carried out by Indian bombers on Pakistani air bases. The Indian losses during these 23 days of action were only 35 aircraft.

The need for the Indian Air Force to go into action had been made imperative by the Pakistani action in spear heading its attack across the international border and the cease-fire line with almost two regiments of tanks in the Chhamb sector. In this first strike by the Indian Air Force, 14 tanks were destroyed or damaged. Eleven were actually seen burning. In addition 30 to 40 heavy vehicles were also destroyed. After this engagement, however, two Indian Vampires were missing and two more had been damaged.

Two days later, that is on September 3, came the break through, which marked the start of the superiority which the Indian Air Force unmistakably established and maintained throughout the ensuing 20 days. At 7 a.m. on that fateful day—September 3—a formation of Pakistani fighters was reported to be circling over our army positions in the Chhamb sector. A section of Gnats was scrambled to intercept the enemy. Squadron Leader Trevor Keeler, who was the section leader, sighted the enemy and identified them as F-86 Sabres. He immediately engaged them. While Keeler was jockeying for position, the F-86s were joined in by a section of F-104s. But in spite of being face to face with reputedly superior aircraft, he refused to break off and finally lining up a Sabre in his sights, shot it down. The next day another two Sabres were shot down over the same area. Superior men had begun to take a heavy toll of superior machines.

Costly Venture

On September 6, when the Indian Army marched into the Lahore sector to forestall an attack in the Punjab, the I.A.F. was called upon to extend ground support and try and disrupt the logistics of the Pakistani Army. Our aircraft, till then had not attacked any P.A.F. air bases. However, on September 6, Pakistani aircraft attacked two Indian air bases in the evening. One of the attacks was on Halwara and was carried out by four F-86 Sabres. It was to prove an extremely costly venture for the Pakistanis, for none of the four Sabres went back. Three F-86s were shot down by our Hunters and one fell victim to our anti-aircraft fire. Again, Pakistanis carried out their raid in the Eastern sector, on Kalaikunda, with a section of four F-86s. The story of Halwara was repeated all over again.. All the four were shot down, two by Hunters and two by anti-aircraft fire.



The Defence Minister, Sri Y. B. Chavan, accompanied by Lt. General K. Bahadur Singh, G.O.C.-in-C., Central Command, recently visited the forward areas of the central sector in Uttar Pradesh. The Defence Minister is seen addressing the troops somewhere in a forward area of central sector.

This costly lesson was not lost upon Pakistan, because after this they never ventured to attack our air bases in daylight. But this attack on I.A.F. bases opened the way for our pilots to attack Pakistani airfields in retaliation. The first to be attacked by the Indian bombers were Sargodha and Chaklala on the night of 6th and 7th September. From then on nearly 200 sorties were flown by our bombers aganist the Pakistan air bases till the cease-fire on the 23rd. Only one I.A.F. Canberra was lost during this entire period.

While the Pakistan Air Force was paying a heavy toll in the air battles, the Indian Army gunners were doing wonders with their anti-aircraft guns. Taking only one example of a single battery at Amritsar, the first attack by P.A.F. against this installation came on the evening of September 5, which was driven away. In the next attack, which was put in by the P.A.F. on September 8, one of the attacking aircraft was shot down. Then began a long tale of victory for this "charmed" ack-ack battery, which by the time the hostilities ceased had confirmed a bag of 10 Pakistani aircraft including B-57 bombers.

Fighter sweeps

While Pakistanis had been effectively deterred from carrying out daylight attacks on our airfields and installations and targets inland, the Indian Air Force fighter-bombers ranged far and wide attacking military targets and airbases. A number of attacks were carried out on Sargodha airfield in broad daylight by both Mysteres and Hunters. Considerable damage to the installations was done and besides other aircraft, at

least two F-104s (Supersonic Starfighters) were destroyed or damaged. In offensive fighter-sweeps which, our aircraft carried out, tanks, heavy guns, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, heavy motorised transport and formation headquarters fell victim to Indian rockets, bombs and front guns. The toll of Pakistani tanks alone, which the Indian Air Force destroyed during the 23 days of operations, adds up to an impressive figure of over 120. In one very effective strike, on September 8, four Hunters destroyed a goods train which eventually resulted in the blunting of the Pakistani armour attack in the Khem Karan sector and, in addition, destroyed four tanks and over 60 vehicles.

While the I.A.F. fighter-bombers continued giving ground support to our troops and exacting heavy toll of the enemy armour, guns and other positions, the Indian fighters were busy clearing the skies of the Pakistani Sabres. Every time the F-86s were engaged by Gnats or Hunters, the Sabres were never able to get away without any losses. The reputedly deadly sidewinder air-to-air missiles, on which the P.A.F. depended so heavily for air combat, proved ineffective because of the low altitudes at which most of the air battles were fought. More often than not, the enemy fighters had to jettison these missiles when engaged by the Gnats. In fact the greatest single deterring factor in air battles proved to be this light weight, high performance India-made fighter which has been under manufacture in the country since 1956. It was soon nick-named 'Sabre Slayer', and not without reason. Its performance in the air battles was so impressive that even the supersonic F-104s refused to engage it in battle, and almost invariably decided to break off by cutting in their after burners, when chased by a Gnat.

Fantastic claims

Learning that daylight operations aganist Indian airfields were costly, the enemy started visiting these places at night with their B-57s. But here again the accurate anti-aircraft fire, almost invariably made the Pakistani pilots drop their bombs in a hurry and scuttle away. While the fact was that the B-57 night raids failed to hit any worthwhile installation, their propaganda machine continued to churn out fantastic claims of aircraft destroyed and airfields put out of action. For example, after a night raid on Ambala the enemy claimed 27 aircraft destroyed on the ground, whereas, in reality, except for a section of old flying control tower, none of the airfield installations, let alone a single aircraft, had even been damaged. All the enemy bombs had fallen on non-military targets, which included a hospital, a residential area and the century old St. Paul Cathedral. Then again, the airfields at Pathankot, Adampur and Halwara were claimed to have been put out of action. The Air attaches of foreign countries, who were taken round all the airfields in the Punjab after the cease-fire, and who should have a discerning enough eye for everything air force, were highly amused by Pakistan's somewhat juvenile claims, after seeing first hand that none of these airfields had been put out of commission or rendered non-operative for even a single day. The foreign air experts certainly did notice with professional interest the destruction, by Pak. air action, of civilian property and life, which abundantly spoke of the type of marksmanship which might be expected from semi-skilled, panic-striken pilots.

The destruction of MIGs was another fantastic fib, which was floated by the Pakistani propagandists. It claimed that the Pakistan Air Force had destroyed nine MIG-21s. In fact the I.A.F. started the operations with only nine MIG-21s, and was prepared to show eight of these aircrafts at the end of the operations.

Nocturnal sorties

Such tall Pakistani claims of destruction of Indian aircraft and airfield installations were decidedly to cover up the loss of 73 of their own aircraft in air battles and by ground fire, and more on the ground. This figure has been conclusively corroborated by cine gun film records, supported by eye-witness accounts of pilots, and recovery of wreckages on the ground. The morale of the enemy pilots after the first few skirmishes was also flagging which was evidenced by their erratic marksmanship, both during the day and at night, and their inability to put up effective air strength to stop daylight attacks. The last raid put in by I.A.F., for example, with a section of Canberras on the vital radar installation at Badin in Sind, did not meet any aerial resistance at all. The Canberras only met ack-ack fire, which did not stop them from destroying this installation with a rocket attack.

Throughout these operations, strict care was taken by the Indian Air Force and, indeed, unequivocal orders had been given that no civilian areas were to be harmed, nor any non-military targets, or targets which did not have a direct bearing on immediately re-supplying or reinforcing the Pakistani war machine were to be attacked. That these orders were honourably and strictly obeyed is proved by the fact that not a single industrial target or even legitimate military targets such as bulk petroleum installations situated in non-military area, were attacked. This was despite the fact that Indian bombers were able to operate with impunity in much larger numbers than the nocturnal sorties of the Pakistani B-57s. As opposed to this,

thwarted in their attempts to inflict any damage on military installations or on army targets, the Pakistanis resorted to hit and run raids on civilian residential areas, places of worship and similar other non-military undefended areas. The dastardly B-57 attack on Chherta, near Amritsar, on September 23—the pre-scheduled and known day for cease-fire—is a case in point. The diversion of air potential against such militarily unproductive targets would not have been resorted to by the enemy had not the Pakistani Air Force received a severe mauling at the hands of our pilots and gunners, which it did.

IT IS THEY WHO DIRECTED OUR GUNS

Chhamb.—The enemy's guns were sending a barrage of fire across the border into our territory. This was the evening of September 1. There was a thick haze in the sky and visibility was poor. But the enemy had to be silenced.

His guns were hidden and they had to be located. It was then that an officer of Air O.P. went up in a small mono-plane. He had to fly low, often just 50 feet above the ground. His mission had just begun when a medium machine gun opened up at him. His aircraft was hit in the wings. Then a splinter hit the starboard side of the engine and ripped its covering open.

Just then, the officer began noticing things on the ground and he stayed on to make detailed observations. He pin-pointed the enemy's guns and transmitted the information back to our artillery units. The enemy found that he was being answered, and to the point. A little later the enemy found that his tanks behind his guns had been located too, and the troops behind the tanks as well.

This officer is, however, only one of the Indian Artillery's hand-picked band who fly through ravines and nullahs, come down to tree-top level, weave in and out of the enemy's lines, stay in the air for two hours at a time, again and again.

The plane is light, it is slow-moving, much of its hull is made of fabric, it is unarmed. The enemy goes for it with everything he has, both from the ground as well as in the air. Yet these mono-planes of the Indian Artillery flew behind the enemy's lines over every battle front. It is they who directed our guns.

PROPER USE OF *fertilisers*

One of the basic deciding factors in influencing the yield per acre is the proper utilisation of fertilisers. The following paper on proper use of fertilisers was read at the Agricultural Seminar held at Thanjavur recently.

In order to improve the productivity of the soils proper use of fertilisers is essential. Fertilisers alone may not give the expected results unless the various limiting factors of crop production like incidence of soil erosion, salinity, alkalinity and adverse soil reaction, are properly controlled. If the soil is too dry or if it is too wet (water logged) no significant benefit may be expected from fertilisers application. Along with irrigation facilities and improved varieties there will be ample scope for increased use of fertilisers. In fact the high yielding variety (ADT. 27 for example) must be heavily fertilised to get full benefit of its production potential. The farmers have to use right kinds of fertilisers in right proportions in right quantity in right time and in right manner in order to derive maximum benefit from the use of fertilisers.

Balanced fertilisation

The knowldege of nutrient demand by various crops and of the amounts of available nutrient in the soil (as indicated by soil tests) helps the proper use of fertilisers.

The farmers should take advantage of the soil testing laboratory at Aduthurai which will test the soils of the farmers and furnish suitable fertiliser recommendations free of cost.

The State general fertiliser recommendation for rice is 30 pounds N and 30 pounds $P^{2}O^{5}$ per acre over a basal dressing of 5,000 pounds of green leaf or 5 tons of FYM. per acre. Where it is not possible to apply the basal dressing at this rate the deficit of nitrogen should be made up by supplying one pound N corresponding to *every thousand pounds* of FYM or compost and 4 pounds N corresponding to every thousand pounds of leguminous green manures. The Thanjavur district has a village-wise average fertility index available with the extension workers as well as village fertiliser recommendations for paddy. This fertility index had been worked out as a result of analysis in a number of samples collected from the different parts of the villages in the soil testing laboratory, where it is not possible to get the soil samples from a farmer analysed in the laboratory these generalized village-wise fertiliser recommendations may be used for calculating the fertiliser requirements. At present only a single recommendation has been worked out for all the three crops of paddy. The extension staff will help in working out suitable recommendation for other crops from the soil fertility index values available with them.

Right kind

While non-leguminous crops (cereals) may have the heavy demand for nitrogen, leguminous crops like cowpea, gram, groundnut, sunnhemp, etc.) may synthesise their requirements from atmospheric nitrogen under favourable conditions.

In the selection of fertilisers, we have also to consider the soil reaction and the nature of the crop. Fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and ammonium chloride are acidic in reaction and should not be used for acidic soils unless accompanied by liming to correct the soil acidity. These fertilisers are more suitable for soils which are alkaline in reaction. While fertilisers like Rock phosphate, basic slag, fused magnesium phosphate and calcium phosphate may be responsive in an acidic soil, they are quite ineffective in alkaline soils. Nitrate

fertilisers like calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate nitrate should not be used for basal application for wet land paddy.

Time and method

The demand for the various kinds of Plant Food Elements vary considerably depending on the crop. Nitrogen is usually required during the early stages of development and pre-flowering stage for increasing the crop yields. Application at a later stage may not increase the yield appreciably although it may improve the quality (protein content) of the crop. Benefit from phosphatic fertilisers is mostly towards grain formation.

The fertilisers should be available within the easy reach of the plant roots so that they may be absorbed by the plant. Broadcasting and thorough incorporation of fertilisers in soil especially in powder form may lead to the fixation of phosphatic fertilisers in certain soils and also often of potash.

Placement of fertilisers

Localised placement of fertilisers is desirable because of restricted contact and less chances of their fixation. Placement should be properly controlled to minimise the possibility of injurious effect on the plant roots.

While localised application to far from seeds may result in the retarded growth root injury may take place if the application is too close.

Phosphatic fertilisers undergo progressive fixation or reversion in the soil depending on its reaction, namely, fixation as insoluable iron and aluminium phosphate under acidic conditions and reversion to insoluble tricalcium phosphate under alkaline conditions (Latritic soils, Regur or black cotton soils).

While nitrogenous fertilisers are highly soluble and mobile (nitrates) phosphatic fertilisers do not move very far from the point of application.

Fertilisers should ordinarily be placed (in band) about 2 inches away and 2 inches below the seed. All the phosphatic fertilisers should invariably be applied as basal dressing.

The State Panchayat Development Consultative Committee met at the Old Legislators' Hostel to discuss problems relating to increasing production, etc. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam presided. Collectors and Panchayat Union Chairmen participated in the discussion.

Crops grown under rainfed condition may benefit from a deeper replacement of fertilisers because of better moisture regime.

Top and side dressing

Top dressing and side dressing with nitrogen and some times with potash are useful in providing nutrients at the critical stage of crop development and in replacing the plant food by leaching or other causes.

For transplanted paddy, for example, half the recommended, dose may be applied at transplanting time and the rest about a month before flowering.

Certain fertilizers may be dissolved in water and applied as spray to plant foliage and at least part of this will be absorbed. This becomes specially necessary for micro-nutrient elements like iron, copper, zinc, molybdenum and manganese which may undergo fixation in the upper soil layers and rendered unavailable.

Nitrogen application as top dressing may often be a problem subsequent to the failure of rains. Foliar application of urea in such circumstances may be beneficial.

SAVE SO THAT THE COUNTRY MAY LIVE

Savings are vital for the growth of the economy at all times. The need for savings and investing it with the Government is all the greater at a time like the present when our requirements for defence have increased. If, we have to be self-reliant, as we must, we have to practise thrift and save so that the country may live. Among the means of savings, small savings must, in particular, take the pride of place as they represent the contribution of the common man and give him a sense of participation in the Defence effort. Our people have demonstrated their unity and willingness to suffer hardships and I am confident that the Central and State Advisory Boards will succeed in devising ways for harnessing the enthusiasm of the people for raising resources through small savings.

SRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI,
Prime Minister.

Progress of TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

V. KARTHIKEYAN, I.A.S.,
Director, Tamil Development.

With the dawn of independence in the country, the development of regional languages received an impetus at the hands of the National Government. The Government of Madras enacted the Official Language Act in 1956 and thus paved the way for conducting official business in Tamil. The passing of this legislation was unique in the history of the State and it received the unanimous approval of all sections of the people of this State. The State Government were of the view that for the successful implementation of the Official Language Act, a strong base should be provided by making Tamil the medium of instruction in colleges. Besides this, several important schemes have been implemented by the State in its efforts to develop Tamil, a review of which is given in the following paragraphs.

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMITTEE

Consequent on the enactment of the Official Language Act in 1956, the Government appointed the Official Language Act Implementation Committee in January 1957 to advise them on the steps to be taken to implement the Act. The difficulties in the way of implementing the Act simultaneously at all levels of the State administration were realised. It was therefore decided, to introduce Tamil for official correspondence initially in small offices where the typewriters were not in use. The typewriter being one of the modern equipments essential to carry on the administration effectively, the scheme of Tamil correspondence in Government offices, depended on the introduction of Tamil typewriters. One of the first tasks of the Official Language Committee was to standardise the key board of the Tamil typewriter. After the introduction of the standardised typewriter, the Government started an institute to train typists on the standardised machine. About 1,000 typists were inparted training in this institute. On the abolition of this institute, the typists in Government offices are trained at the private commercial institutes under a subsidy scheme.

Another important step taken preliminary to the introduction of Tamil as the Official Language of the State is the compilation of the Glossary of Administrative Terms. The first glossary was published by the Government in 1957 and subsequently it was revised and a second edition was brought out in 1962. An addenda and corrigenda to it was issued in 1964. A supplementary glossary of special terms relating to each department was compiled and so far, 43 supplementary glossaries have been issued. The Official Language Committee also arranges to translate the State Acts, Rules, Codes, Manuals and Forms into Tamil. All the four volumes of the Board's Standing Orders have been rendered into Tamil and are under print. Besides these, model drafts and notes have been obtained from various departments, translated into Tamil and arrangements have been made to print them. A Special Officer has been appointed to scrutinise all these translations in Tamil.

It has been decided to introduce the Tamil Scheme in the offices of the Heads of Departments in four stages The first stage was introduced in 1963 and the second stage during the current year, viz., 1965–66. According to the first stage, the replies to communications in Tamil received from the public will be issued in Tamil itself. In the second stage, the offices of the Heads of Departments will correspond with their subordinate offices and District Offices in Tamil. Even here, for the present, correspondence on simple subjects specified by the Heads of Departments alone will be carried on in Tamil. With the experience gained, other subjects also will be included under the scheme according to a phased programme.

In the Secretariat

Orders have been issued that the first stage of the Tamil Scheme will be introduced in the Secretariat with effect from 1st May 1966. As a prelude to this scheme, the Typists in the Secretariat are given compulsory training in Tamil typewriting and those who do not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil are also given training to learn Tamil. The scheme for the in-service training in Tamil is already in force

Sri P. Kakkan, Home Minister, presented 'ponnadai' to Sri A. N. Lakshmana Rao, Headmaster, Board High School, Arni, for meritorious service in the field of education.

from June 1963 in all Government Offices. The scheme provides for two training classes per week for a period of eleven months. A Special Officer has been appointed to inspect all the offices to see that the Tamil Scheme is implemented satisfactorily.

Shorthand Manual

The publication of a Manual of Tamil Shorthand is one of the important achievements of the Official Language Committee. The printing of the Manual posed a serious problem as there were no adequate facilities either at the Government Press or the private presses in the State to print the shorthand symbols clearly. Prolonged correspondence was carried on with Messrs. Pitman and Company London, to entrust them with the printing part of the work. But, as there were certain difficulties in the way, it was decided to go ahead with the work at the Central Survey Office adopting the Photo Lithographic method. There is no doubt that the Shorthand Manual will serve as a great boon to the students of Tamil Shorthand. The publication of the Manual has paved the way for the fuller implementation of the Official Language Act.

THE BUREAU OF TAMIL PUBLICATIONS

In April 1959, the Government appointed a Committee known as the College Tamil Committee to consider and advise Government on the mode of selection of students and the staff for the Tamil medium degree courses and on the preparation of text books, lecture notes and glossaries of technical terms for the use of the newly introduced Tamil medium courses.

The College Tamil Committee functioned from 14th April 1959 to 31st March 1962 and sponsored the publication of 35 books in Tamil on various subjects of Science and Humanities.

The Government constituted the Bureau of Tamil Publications so that this new body might take up the activities of the defunct College Tamil Committee. The main object of the Bureau of Tamil Publications is to bring out more and more books in Tamil covering a wider range of subjects including Medicine, Law, Engineering and Technology. The Bureau has undertaken to prepare both original books and translations of standard English books on various subjects catering to the needs of the University students and to the members of the general public. The Bureau has undertaken not only to prepare the manuscripts but also to publish them, engaging private printers for printing the books. One benefit of this arrangement is that the books are sold at rates far less than the cost price since the Bureau of Tamil Publications is maintained from the Government funds.

In order to expedite the completion of the writing up of the books assigned to several authors, a Cell of Authors was constituted in the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, from 5th April 1962 to 20th June 1962. Only twelve authors were able to attend the Cell for the full period.

Seminar on Translation

Another Cell of Authors was constituted during the summer of 1963 at the Government Arts College, Madras, in which 47 authors participated. At the inaugural function of the Cell held on 10th April 1963, 14 publications of the Bureau were released. English books on various subjects have been translated and an original book on "Zoology" has been written.

The Bureau co-sponsored with the Southern Languages Book Trust, a seminar on "Translation", conducted in the middle of August 1963. Delegates representing the four Southern languages participated in group discussions on the technique of translation. A souvenir containing valuable articles on the art of translation was published. The Bureau shared equally, with the Southern Languages Book Trust, the expenditure incurred on the conduct of the seminar.

The Chief Minister of Madras presided over a function at which a few sets of books were presented to certain Universities in U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, France, Ceylon and Malaysia where Tamil is taught. The Consular Heads of the respective countries received the books on behalf of the Universities on the 13th April, 1964.

The Bureau has so far published 72 books on subjects like Economics, History, Psychology, Politics, Philosophy, Statistics, Sociology, Physiology, Zoology and also on other general topics. These books are the treasure house of knowledge and it is hoped that the students and the public will greatly benefit by them.

THE TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH COUNCIL

With a view to do constructive work for the development of Tamil in all possible directions, the Tamil Development and Research Council was constituted in 1959 with the then Education Minister as its Chairman. To attend to the diversified tasks, several Sub-Committes were formed. Recently in January 1965, the Council as well as the following Sub-Committees were reconstituted:—

(1) Sub-Committee on the Evolution of Technical Terms.

(2) Sub-Committee on Archaelogical and Epigraphical Research.

(3) Sub-Committee on the Research of Childrens' Literature.

(4) Sub-Committee on the promotion of the folk songs and Folk Dances.

The Chief Minister of Madras is the Chairman of the Tamil Development and Research Council.

To promote the publication of good literary books in Tamil, the Government introduced in 1947 a prize award scheme. The scheme was being implemented by the Tamil Development Council (Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam). In 1960, the Council requested the Government to take over the scheme themselves. The Government have approved the scheme submitted by the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam. This scheme provides an opportunity to all new books in Tamil for competing for the award of prizes.

The compilation of a Bibliography in Tamil is one of the very useful tasks undertaken by the Tamil Development and Research Council. The aim is to compile

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister presenting ponnadai to Sri Kivalur Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, author of the book " Thyagaraya Keerthanai porul vilakkam " at a function held at Rajeswari Kalyanamandapam, Madras, on 9th November, 1965. The Governer of Madras released the Ist volume of the book on the occasion.

the Bibliography from 1867 to 1957. The first part of the Bibliography for the period from 1867 to 1910 has already been published. The Bibliography contains information regarding the title of the book, the name of the author, the name of the publisher and a brief summary of its contents. It will be of great value to all those interested in the development of the Tamil language and to the Research students in particular.

THE TRANSLATION WING

The avowed object of the Government is to introduce Tamil as the Official Language at all levels of the State Administration. Till then, it is of paramount importance that Tamil translations of all Government publications in Engli shshould be made availbale to the public The translation Wing with a Joint Director of Translations under the over-all control of the Director of Tamil Development is discharging this important function.

Legislative Bills, Enactments, Ordianances, Rules, Codes and Notifications are being translated into Tamil and in the minority languages, wherever necessary,

and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the District Gazettes, as the case may be. Central Acts and Bills are also rendered into Tamil whenever required.

A translation Cell for minority languages, viz., Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu has been constituted to cater to the needs of the minorities. Rules and notifications of interest to the minority communities are rendered into the respective languages and published in the Gazette. Representations received from them are translated into English for appropriate action by the concerned departments.

Translation of Legislature Questions for preparing Question lists in English and Tamil is another important item of work of this Wing. Answers to be given by the Ministers on the floor of the Assembly and Council are also rendered into Tamil. The Agenda, Resolutions, Adjournment motions, etc., are also rendered into Tamil for the benefit of the Members. Besides this, all the required Legislature publications are brought out in Tamil and supplied to the Members along with the publications in English.

One of the main functions of this Wing is to render in Tamil the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, the several Budget publications and the Supplementary Budgets. The Wing also caters to the needs of the Central Government and Quasi Government bodies in translating their Rules and by-laws of interest to the staff and the public.

LEGAL GLOSSARY COMMITTEE

The proceedings of Law Courts should be in a language which could be understood by the members of the public. It will be possible for one and all to understand and appreciate the Books of Law and Judgment of Law Courts only if they are made and delivered in the mother-tongue. The suggestion was also made that the medium of instruction in Law Colleges should be Tamil. The need has therefore arisen for the translation of Acts and Rules into Tamil. The Government have considered it necessary to take suitable steps in this regard.

In 1957, the Government appointed the Legal Glossary Committee with a view to translating the legal terminology into Tamil. This Committee has already translated a considerable number of legal terms into Tamil. The appropriate Tamil word for each legal term has been coined and this collection has been completed from "A" to "D". The Committee also considered that it would be better to explain also the meaning of each legal term so that each term can be understood in a fuller measure. In this manner, the words from "A" to "N" have already been

WE ARE ALL INDIANS...
LET NONE DIVIDE US

DA 65/F3

The Police in the present EMERGENCY

SRI F. V. ARUL,
Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

At the Special Police Ceremonial Parade held at the Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras, on 20th October 1965 to celebrate the National Solidarity Day, the Inspector-General of Police has stressed the important role the Police Force and the Home Guards have to play in the present emergency in maintaininj internal security.

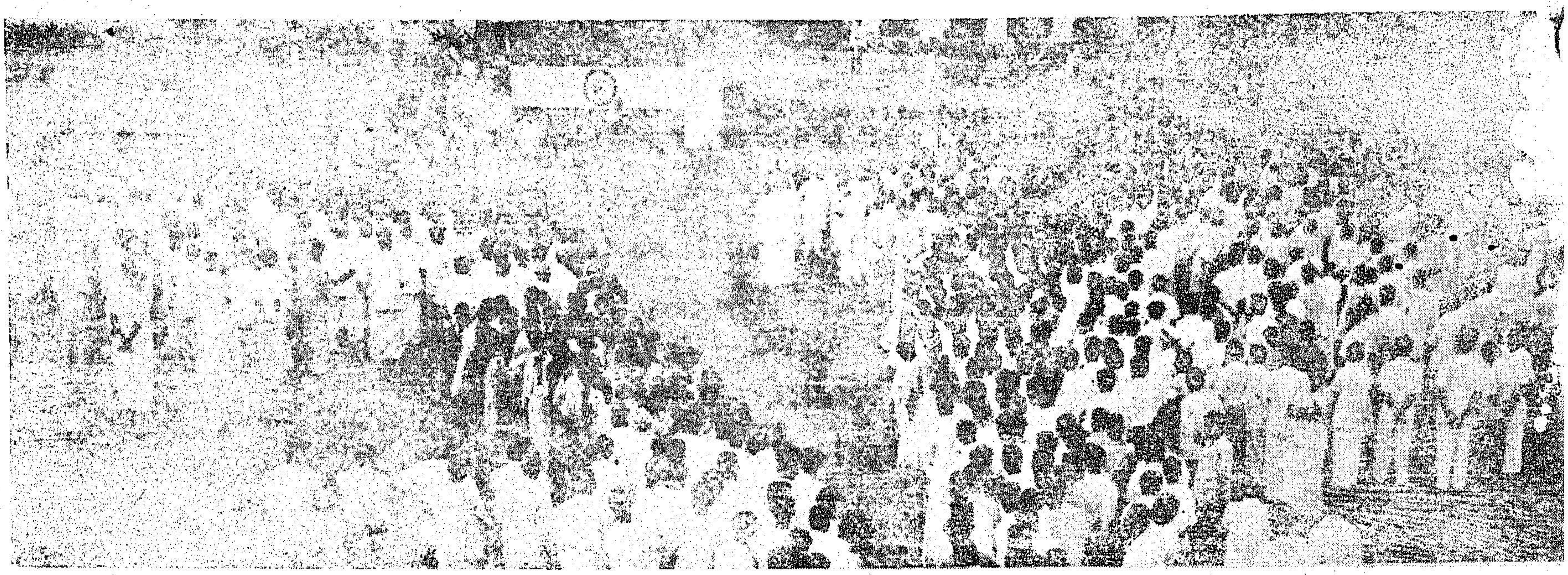
We are very grateful to the Chief Minister and to the Home Minister for their presence at this parade which has been arranged in connection with the National Solidarity Day. Hitherto it has been the practice to take the pledge in the morning at our respective offices. But this year, the Union Government have asked all State Governments to direct the Police and the Home Guards to hold parade in the evening in addition to taking pledge in the morning. This has obviously been done to highlight the need for unity and discipline in the country during the present crisis.

The Police Force in India number 500 thousand. There are 700 thousand Home Guards in addition, and so, the Police and the Home Guards total 1·2 million. This large force is governed by the basic principle of discipline, though its members may be drawn from different castes and communities and though they may profess different creeds. The Police Force is united in its loyalty to the country. The great responsibility of setting on example in discipline and loyalty for others to follow rests with police force. On the occasion of the National Solidarity Day, we renew our pledge to work for the unity and solidarity of the nation.

If we have been able to assemble in an atmosphere of peace and quiet, that is in no small measure due to the military skill and valour of our defence forces. I sometimes think that some of us have not fully recognised the magnitude of the threat that was posed on our thern Frontiers last month. The Pakistanis, equipped with the latest planes and tanks and guns, dreamt that they would reach Delhi within a few days. But, what actually happened ? It was Indian Army which moved forward and infested both Lahore and Sialkot. How had that happened ? It was because of the supreme courage, leadership and sacrifice of our fighting forces. Our officers and men stood together shoulder to shoulder in the front line and they stopped the armoured columns of Pakistan. So, we owe a great debt of gratitude to our defence forces. The least, that we, the Police and the Home Guards can do is to work with even greater zeal and enthusiasm to ensure

At the Special Police Ceremonial Parade held at Rajaratnam Stadium Madras on the National Solidarity Day, the Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam took the Salute and addressed the Police, Force.

He is seen handing over to Smt. S. Kuppammal, wife of P. C. 411 Subramaniam a cheque for Rs. 1,000.



National Solidarity Day was observed by the Secretariat Staff at the parade grounds on 20th October 1965. The Chief Minister read the pledge.

that the entire security of the State is maintained, for, it is only when internal security is safeguarded that the Defence Forces can really do their job of defending the country. One other way by which we can help is by collecting money to the National Defence Fund. That is what we have done. The Madras State Police have collected a sum of 1,25,000 rupees towards the National Defence Fund. I have great pleasure in presenting the cheque for 1,25,000 rupees on behalf of the Madras State Police to our Chief Minister.

One of our Armed Police Battalion, namely, the First Battalion of the Special Armed Police, Avadi, was deputed to Jullunder in the first week of last month at the height of the recent conflict. One platoon of this Battalion was detained for guarding the Air Force Signal Station at Ferozpur. Constable 411 of the First Battalion was one of the members of this guard. While he was defending this Air Force Signal Station, he was subjected to shelling by th Pakistani forces. But, he stood to his post and in the course of duty was hit by a bullet and he died on the spot. So he has given his life in defence of his moth land and rejoined the list of heroes who have given lives for the safety of the country. We have deci a token of appreciation—a very small token of co to give a sum of money to the widow of constable Subramaniam.

We have given a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the Police Benevolent Fund. Another 500 rupees h raised by the men of his own Battalion on a vol basis and the members of the Chingleput district have raised another sum of Rs. 100 to be given widow. So, a total of Rs. 1,600 will be given to widow and I request the Chief Minister to kindly h over these cheque to his widow.

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN EACH STATE

Name of the State	*Percentage of towns, villages and hamlets electrified*	*Name of the State*	*Percentage of towns, villages and hamlets electrified*
	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
1 Andhra	16·20	10 Mysore	13·20
2 Assam	0·88	11 Orissa	0.66
3 Bihar	8·25	12 Rajasthan ..	1·34
4 Maharashtra ..	9·10	13 Punjab	35·40
5 Gujarat	8·55	14 Utter Pradesh ..	8·45
6 Jammu and Kashmir	7·60	15 West Bengal ..	1·19
7 Kerala	47·20	16 Union Territories ..	13·50
8 Madhya Pradesh ..	1·59		
9 MADRAS	**63·70**	INDIA	**9·50**

The total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified in Madras State as on 1st August 1965 was **19,886** and the total number of pump-sets given power connection was **233,713**.

Madras Police Wins Kendall Humanity MEDAL

It happened on the evening of 20th July 1963 when Police constable No. 2406, Kumaraswamy was on bandobust duty in the Sorimuthayan temple near Lower Dam in Vikramasingapuram. To reach this temple devotees had to cross the Tambaraparani river. As it was a festival occasion four devotees were watching the festival sitting on a rock in the middle of the river. Suddenly the water level of the river rose and the four pilgrims were caught in the rising flood. In spite of the announcement about rising flood over the mike by the temple authorities the four persons were unable to reach shore in time.

Sri Kumaraswamy who was on duty there on hearing ..e news rushed to the spot, tied a rope round his waist ..ing the other end of the rope with the people on the .., jumped into river and saved all the four persons one by one working till 9 p.m.

On the morning of 9th September 1965, Police constable .o. 1394, Vellayaraj attached to the Swamimalai outpost ..ile on patrol duty on the river bridge leading to the ..malai temple heard cries from the bathing ghat .. river Cauvery and rushed to the spot. He saw ..dies being carried away by the current. While one ..e two ladies—older than the other—managed to .. near the shore. The other lady was fast drifting towards the midstream and deep waters. People ..ding on the bank saved the lady who managed to ..e near the bank but none of them dared to save the other woman. Sri Vellayaraj unhesitatingly removed his head gear and plunged into the river and with great deal of struggle against the strong current brought her to the shore. Immediately first-aid was rendered and the lady regained her consciousness. The constable was lustily cheered by the public and his bravery was reported by woman's husband to the department.

Police constable No. 786 Ratnaswamy was sent to Nanguneri with a party of men in connection with a rioting case. On the evening of 11th November 1963, while he was returning to his camp after answering calls of nature noticed a man drowning in the deep waters of Marugalkurichi tank. He saw the drowning man waving his hands for help. Instantly Ratnaswamy jumped into the tank and rescued the drowning man by dragging him to bank while he himself was swimming.

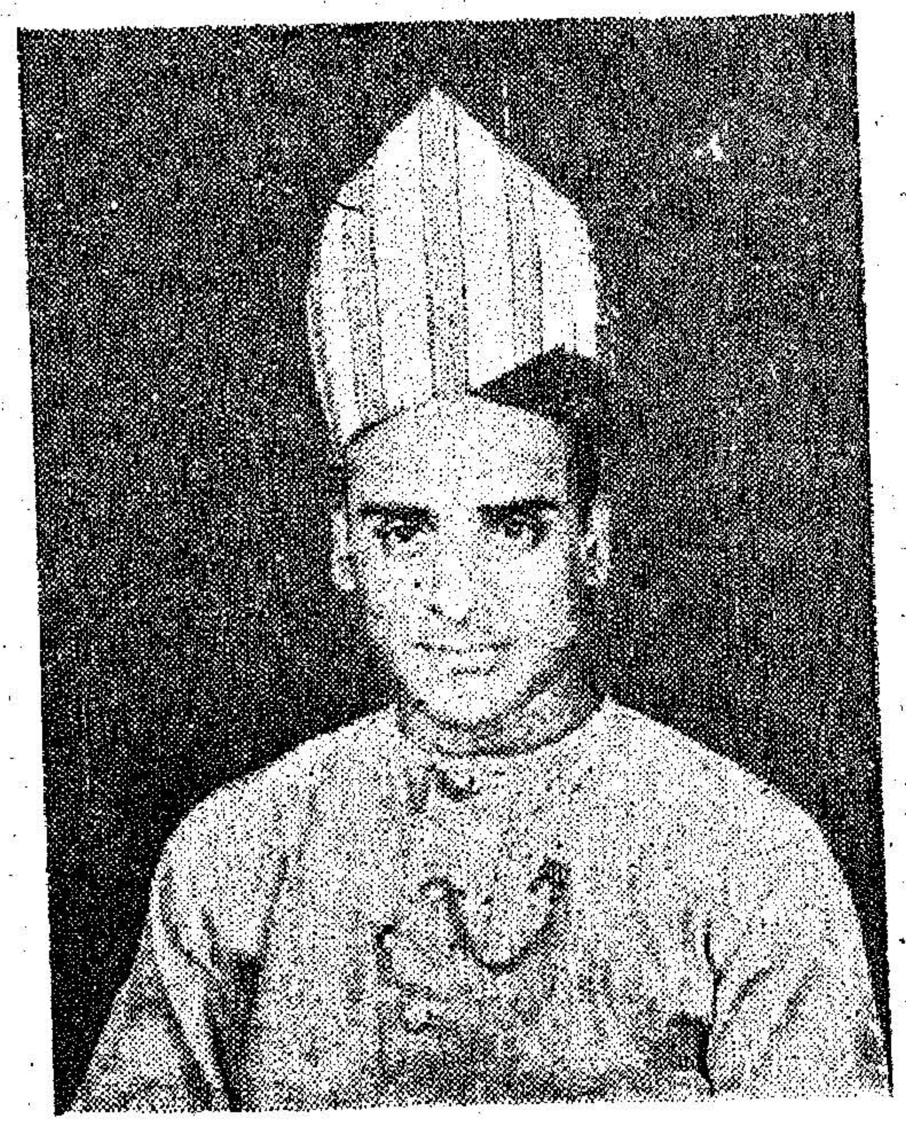
The rescued person was subsequently identified as one Sri Shanmugasundaram, Construction Foreman in Government Electricity Department of Nanguneri Division.

Sri Chandrasekaran, a boy, aged about 10 years, living in No 16, Saravanaperumal Mudali street, Purasawakam, Madras, was drawing water from the well on the evening of 10th January 1964. The rope got stuck up in the pulley. In an attempt to re-place the rope on the pulley the boy got up on the parapet wall around the well but

Sri Kumarasawmy

Sri Vellayaraj

Sri Ratnasamy



Sri Govindan

slipped and fell into the well. Women standing nearby on noticing this, raised a hue and cry, and bawled for help. Sri Govindan, Police constable No. 596 one of the tenant of the premises was just going out to Central Railway Police Station in uniform. On hearing the noise while passing the main entrance he returned to the house and without removing the uniform, for any delay in rescueing the boy would mean fatal, dived into the well and saved the drowning boy who had by that time taken in mouthful of water. The Railway Police constable has not been detered attending his duty either by this unexpected incident. He then immediately left for the police station to resume his duty in the train leaving Madras Central Railway Station at 6-15 p.m.

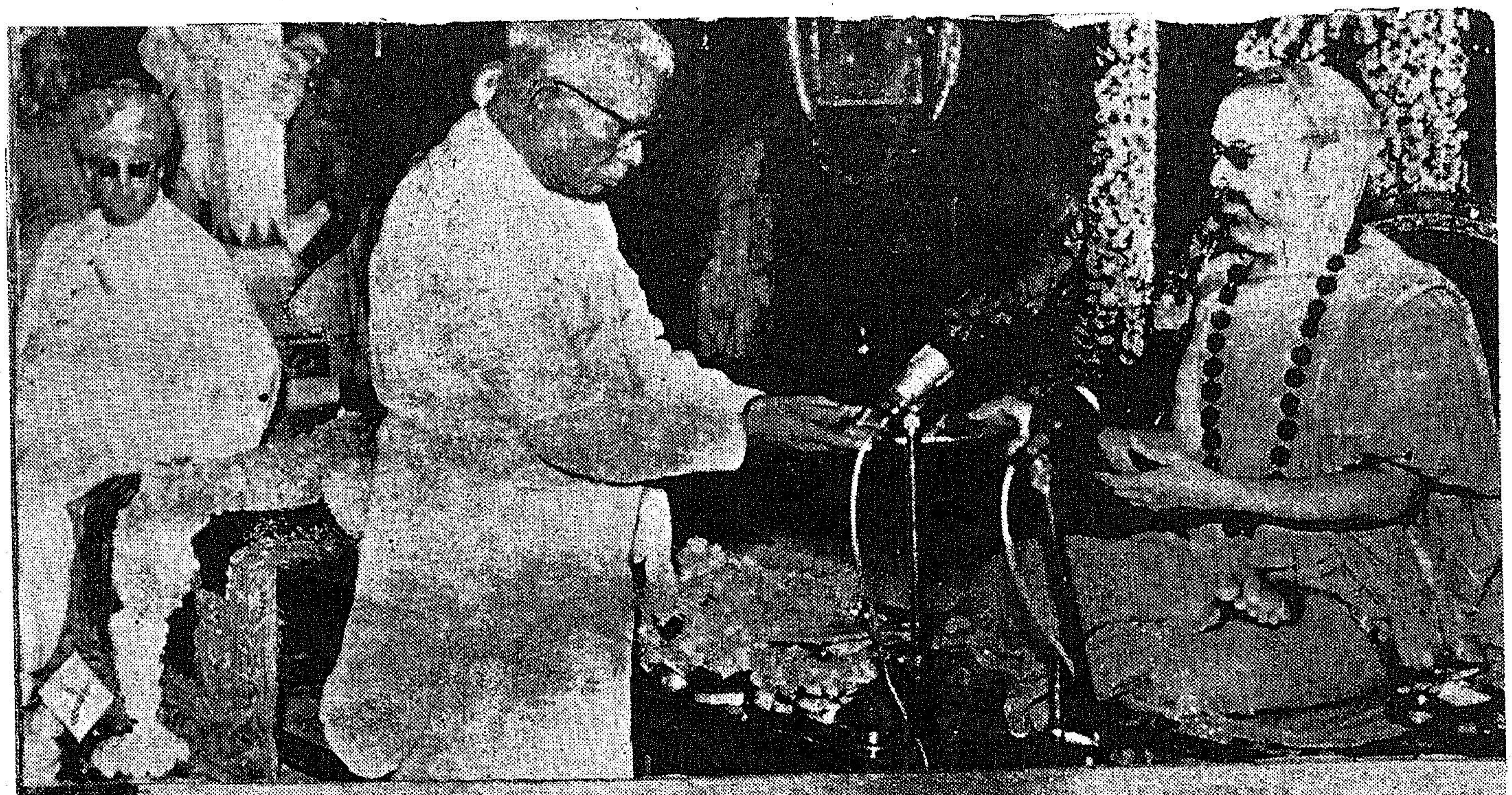
A large crowd was witnessing the swirling water rushing under the bridge across the river Cauvery on 22nd July 1964, near Srirangam. An aged woman of about 60 years age named Pavayaee Ammal who came to the Srirangam temple from Coimbatore with her relatives was also there. She suddenly slipped and fell into the river and was being carried away by the swift current. The entire crowd was simply looking at the drowning woman but none had come forward to rescue her. Police constable No. 1446, Khader Khan returning to headquarters from duty at Uthamarkoil without loss of time dived into the river, swam for about 100 yards lifted the struggling woman and brought her swiftly to the foot of the bridge. The police party over the bridge helped the police constable with rope and rescued the victim. After giving first-aid she was handed over to her relatives.

On the 10th February 1965, about 500 persons took out a procession at Komarapalayam in defiance of an order prohibiting them from doing so. The procession was joined by a large crowd and proceeded towards

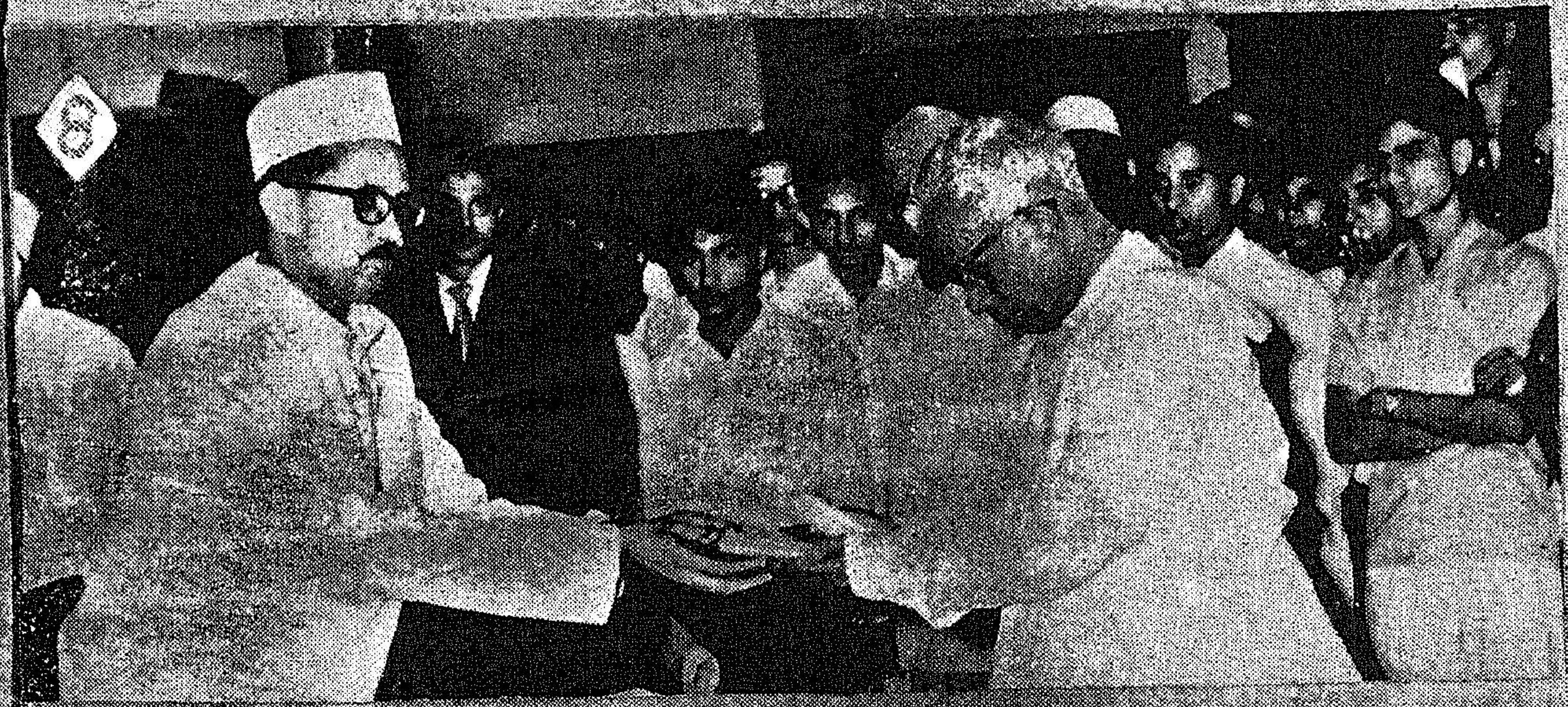
Sri Khader Khan

the Cauvery bridge damaging the local Post office on the way. A small Police party which included Head constable George, followed the procession. At the Cauvery bridge there was already a huge crowd on which a lathi charge had been made in an attempt to disperse it. The small police party was mobbed in all sides and scattered. A group of agitators dragged one constable to a nearby firewood depot with a view to burning him alive. Head constable George rushed into the depot and, at great personal risk, rescued the constable. In the afternoon a section of the crowd twice attacked the Police station and attempted to set fire to it. They smashed cycles and threw fire-balls and sticks of dynamite. Head constable George rallied the depleted Police force and held the station until reinforcements arrived. Sri Munuswamy Pillai George showed leadership, courage and devotion to duty in an extremely dangerous situation. The President of India is pleased to award the Police Medal to Sri Munuswami Pillai George for gallantary under rule 4 (i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 10th February 1965.

The brave acts of these policemen go to prove that they are always at the service of the public. They have enhanced the status and prestige of the Police Department in the eyes of the people by proving that the police is there not only to maintain law and order alone. It is also there ready to serve the people in whatever capacity possible for it. It need not be said that but for the timely and heroic acts of these policemen, even at the cost of their own life, so many lives would have found a watery grave. And it is, therefore, no wonder that these men have been chosen by the Bombay Humanitarian League of Bombay for the award of Kendall Humanity Medal.



His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Sirungeri Sarada Peetam presented to the Chief Minister 49 gold coins and Rs. 5,000 at Madras.



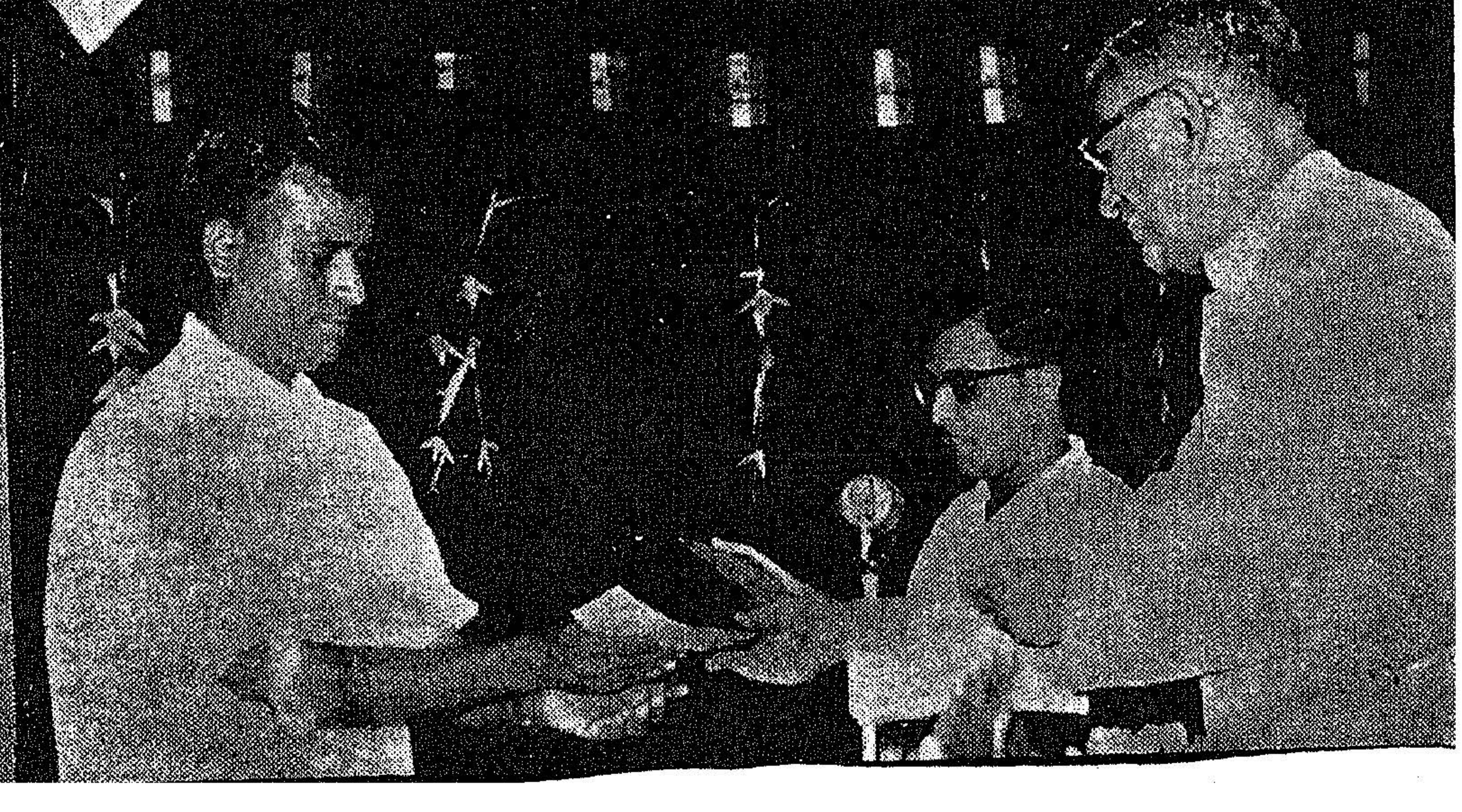
Rajasthan Jain Mandal, Madras, presented a cheque for Rs. 50,676 towards the National Defence Fund to the Chief Minister.

SHASTRI'S PRAISE FOR MADRAS

Mr. Shastri in his speech in the Rajya Sabha paid tribute to Madras for its response to the Gold Bona Scheme :

" When I was in Madras, I was struck by the response, especially from the women. They had collected in thousands—10,000 to 15,000 people or perhaps even more in a place and the way they came forward taking out their gold ornaments and gave it to me was a moving sight. I got about 97,000 grams of gold in Madras. So this shows that it is not as though people are not prepared to come forward to make sacrifices but it is the approach that is important. It is for political organizations, official organizations, non-political organizations to go to them and try to collect as much as they could.'

22 SEP 1966
MADRAS



Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, who inaugurated the Savings Fortnight Campaign at the Tondiarpet Bus Depot, is distributing Defence Savings Certificate to one of the employees of the State Transport Department.

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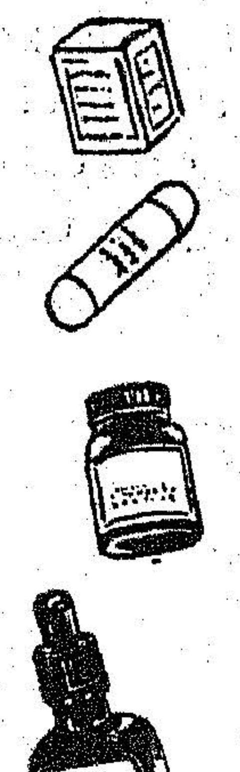
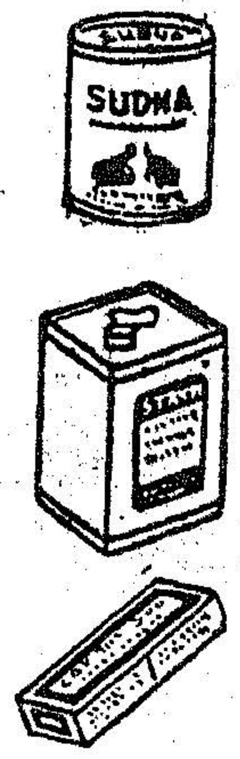




Govt. Hydrogenation Factory, Calicut

Manufacturers of Sudha Vanaspati and Vimala Refined Vegetable Oil.

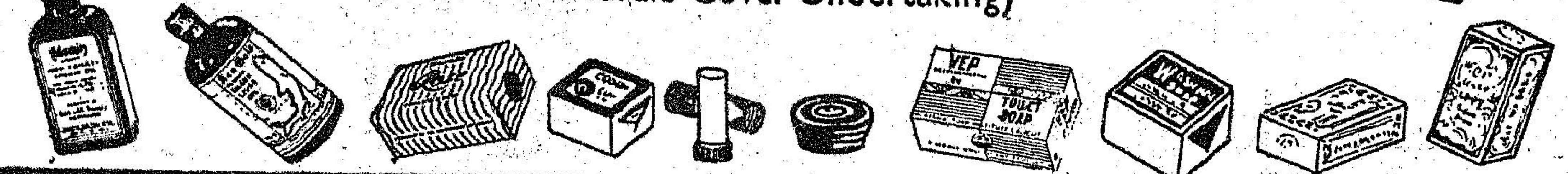
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut

Manufacturers of Quality Soaps: Sandalwood, Rose, Willingdon, Vep, Coaltar. Washwell, Shaving. etc.

Govt. Oil Factory, Calicut

Pioneers in the manufacture of Vitamin Oils: Adamin, Seagold, Stayfit and Veterinary Vitamin Oils: Univax, Trivax.

(Kerala Govt. Undertaking)



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